FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MSU KULIKOV ARRIVES IN HUNGARY FOR PACT EXERCISE

LD121056 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, arrived in Hungary on Friday. Viktor Kulikov is to direct a command staff exercise in Hungary with the involvement of the appointed staffs of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Army.

Attends Exercise

LD171227 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, today visited the Hungarian and Soviet Armies' joint command and staff-leadership exercise. The politician, who was accompanied by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, heard a report on the course of the exercise so far, and on the effectiveness of cooperation between the two Armies' designated staff.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, leader of the exercise, was also present.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU181225 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- Mr Zhao Ziyang, in charge of the Office of Secretary General of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived on an official friendly visit here today.

The visit is at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The guest was met by Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, and by other party and state leaders.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU181942 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of Bulgaria's State Council, opened talks with Mr Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, who arrived here today on an official visit of friendship.

The dialogue confirmed what the distinguished guest told the press upon his arrival: "Recently, Todor Zhivkov made a successful visit to China. Now I am coming to your country. This is sufficiently indicative of the increasing closenes in the relations between China and Bulgaria."

"The bilateral relations are developing very well," said Mr Zhivkov during the talks. "We should give our contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist states."

The two leaders briefed each other on the socioeconomic development of their countries. Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke about the task of seeking qualitatively new growth rates in all spheres of life on the basis of the speedy introduction of techno-scientific advances into production, set by the 13th Congress of the BCP. He laid emphasis on the measures taken to democratize economic activities and to use ever more comprehensively economic levers in managing the economy and to utilize the objective laws governing the development of socialism.

Mr Zhao Ziyang dwelt on the reforms in China. The Bulgarian party leader and head of state told him that Bulgaria follows closely these reforms and takes notice of their positive results. The distinguished guest emphasized that Bulgaria had embarked on the road of reforms since the April 1956 Plenum of the CC of the BCP, which restored the Leninist principles and norms of party and social life. The Chinese leader added that Bulgaria follows a clearly defined line of development, consistent with the realities, that the country has adopted correct approaches to steady advancement.

Mr Zhao Ziyang briefed his host on his visits to other socialist countries. Mr Zhivkov said that Bulgaria's successes are closely linked with her cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and first of all with the Soviet Union. Bulgaria's ties with the other socialist states have guaranteed the stability and flexibility of the national economy, said the secretary general of the BCP CC and president of the State Council.

The guest noted China's interest in the Bulgarian experience.

The two leaders agreed that the bilateral relations must be developed on the basis of confidence and understanding. Mr Zhao Ziyang expressed the view that the bilateral relations have been broadening steadily in recent years in such fields as politics, the economy, science, culture, education and sport. This view is fully shared by Bulgaria's party and state leader. The two politicians agreed that all possibilities for developing the cooperation have not been utilized. New and progressive forms of economic interaction such as industrial cooperation and the setting up of joint enterprises are now needed. It is far from normal that Bulgaria has a trade exchange with China of merely 90 million leva when her total trade exchange is valued at over 27 billion. The two politicans believe that the two countries' competent institutions should work actively for the utilization of the existing trade potential.

The two countries' leaders also discussed certain international issues and matters related to the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

The Bulgarian delegation to the talks included Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP CC, Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and other officials.

The Chinese delegation included Mr Wen Jiabao chief of the Office of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Mr Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs and other officials.

Media, Visa Agreements

AU181253 Sofia BTA in English 1222 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- Within the framework of the official visit of friendship which Mr Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today Bulgaria and China signed an agreement on radio and television cooperation and an intergovernmental agreement on a visa-free regime and on the facilitation of travel by the two countries' citizens. [sentence as received]

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU181948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] On 18 June Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner for Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council.

The dinner was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Valev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; economic and cultural figures; public figures; and the officials accompanying the distinguished Chinese guest. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Zhao Ziyang proposed toasts at the dinner, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Attends Concert With Zhivkov

AU191207 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Excerpts] On 18 June Comrade Zhao Ziyang visited Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture. He was accompanied by Comrade Georgi Atanasov. [passage omitted]

In the evening Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Todor Zhivkov attended a gala concert at the People's Palace of Culture. The concert was also attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, and Emil Khristov; members of the government; and the officials accompanying the distinguished guest. [passage omitted]

Lays Wreath at Mausoleum

AU191044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] According to information received from BTA, this morning Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid his respects to Georgi Dimitrov's mortal remains, expressing his admiration for his great cause. On the wreath were written words: "To the great leader of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist movement." The occasion was attended by Comrade Georgi Atanasov, Sofia leaders, deputy ministers, and the officials accompanying the eminent Chinese guest. Military honors were presented and the national anthems of both countries were played.

In 9 September Square many Sofia citizens warmly greeted the Chinese leader. Comrade Zhao Ziyang then visited the National Historical Museum. Opened to mark the 13-century jubilee of the Bulgarian state, the museum presents a display of the history and cultural development of the Bulgarian lands.

Walking through the halls of the museum, Comrade Zhao Ziyang acquainted himself with many cultural memorials and learned about Bulgarian spiritual leaders and revolutionaries and the spirit of our people.

Arrives in Varna

AU191205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, who is on an official friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, arrived in Varna at lunchtime today. He is accompanied by Comrade Petur Mladenov.

At Varna Airport, decorated with greetings slogans in the Bulgarian and Chinese languages, with the flags of the two countries being flown, the guest was greeted and officially welcomed by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, and other leaders of the okrug and city. A naval honor guard presented military honors and the national anthems of both countries were played. Hundreds of Varna citizens welcomed the envoy of the great Chinese people.

In the square in front of the party building Bogdan Karavenchev, chairman of the Varna City Council Executive Committee, presented Comrade Zhao Ziyang a medal of honor and the symbolic key to Varna. Young girls in national costume presented flowers. A folklore group performed a short program.

The cavalcade then set off for Zlayni Pyasutsi, where the residence of the eminent visitor is located.

DOYNOV, LUKANOV RECEIVE U.S. BUSINESSMAN

AU181912 Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 18 Jun 87

["Bulgaria, U.S. Develop Economic Ties" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- Mr Frank Popov, president of Dow Chemical, told a BTA reporter that there are excellent opportunities for the broadening of the economic, techno-scientific and trade cooperation between the United States and Bulgaria. The American businessman, who is also co-chairman of the Bulgarian-U.S. Trade and Economic Council, believes that the bilateral cooperation could be developed in such fields as the chemical industry, biotechnologies, the light, building and food industries. He said that the difficulties that arise could be overcome.

Mr Frank Popov and Bulgaria's deputy minister of trade Mr Atanas Ginev, who is Bulgarian co-chairman of the council, signed an ad memoire. It notes the important role of the modern forms of cooperation such as joint enterprises, industrial cooperation and joint export ventures in third countries.

The inaugural session of the Bulgarian-U.S. Trade and Economic Council began yesterday.

Today Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, received the American businessmen Mr Frank Popov, Ms Elizabeth Susskind, vice president of Estee Lauder International, Mr William Birdsie, president of Retrotech, and Mrs Karin Barnoletti of Price Waterhouse. They considered the opportunities for cooperation between Bulgarian economic organizations and American companies in the chemical industry, biotechnologies, electronics, perfumery and cosmetics.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Frank Popov, and Mr Claus M. Halle, president of Coca-Cola International.

Standing out among the specific results achieved are the agreements on joint financing and building of projects in Bulgaria, on joint industrial production, on the establishment of joint ventures etc. Joint work in marketing and trade policy will help the Bulgarian "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry" Association and the American Dow Chemical Co. to expand their contacts. They signed cooperation agreements on the production of chemicals.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

Husak Banquet Toast

AU190857 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 87 p 2

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the dinner given in honor of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, in Prague on 11 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, esteemed Chinese guests, esteemed comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government, and myself, I am glad to welcome in our midst a prominent representative of socialist China -- acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, Comrade Zhao Ziyang. I also cordially welcome the members of his entourage.

We regard your visit, esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, as an important landmark in relations between our Communist Parties and socialist countries and in the deepening of our mutual knowledge and comradely cooperation.

Our nations have been harboring sentiments of friendship and respect for the talented and diligent Chinese people since time immemorial. They have high esteem for China's spiritual heritage, which has so greatly contributed toward developing human civilization. With feelings of deep class solidarity we followed the Chinese Communists' heroic revolutionary struggles and the courageous fight waged by the Chinese people against imperialism, a fight full of sacrifices. We ardently welcomed the victory of the Chinese revolution, which has justly taken its place among the most significant revolutionary events since the end of World War II. Setting up the PRC became an incentive for a broad upsurge of Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation in the fifties, and today we are following up on its traditions. Attentively and with affinity we are following your people's devoted effort in implementing the CPC line, aimed at building socialism under the conditions in your immense country. We feel respect for the results you have achieved on this road, particularly during the last few years. We sincerely wish you new successes in bulding a modern socialist China.

Esteemed comrades, our talks with Comrade Zhao Ziyang today were held in an atmosphere of real cordiality and understanding. They were an expression of the bilateral will to further develop the comradely cooperation between our parties, states, and nations. During the talks, the unity of our views on the significance and beneficial nature of Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation was confirmed. We bilaterally expressed deep satisfaction that, through a joint effort, it has been possible to overcome the cooling off which occurred in the past. We are glad that our party and state contacts have been fully restored and that they are becoming increasingly intensive and comprehensive. Our mutual dialogue is deepening, the exchange of experience is expanding. A number of visits were exchanged between the representatives of the two countries, and significant agreements have been concluded. Considerable progress has been achieved in the development of our economic contacts. We believe that they will be further expanded, to our mutual benefit. We see the main prerequisite for this in an increasingly broader implementation of progressive forms of cooperation, particularly specialization and collaboration.

Czechoslovakia, too, is looking for and promoting new roads of socialist development. On the basis of the line set by the 17th party congress, we are striving to make more efficient use of the creative potential of socialism. We are reassessing and changing all that no longer corresponds to the demands of the new era. We are beginning to modernize and intensify the economy, to deeply restructure the economic mechanism and other spheres, and to deepen socialist democracy and the people's participation in management. We attribute extraordinary significance to cooperation with all socialist countries and to the study and utilization of their experience.

We are sincerely interested in deepening cooperation between the CPCZ and CPC, between our socialist countries, and between trade union, youth union, and other social organizations, and in striving to give our relations a stable and long-term character. We want to continue enriching our mutual contacts in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other spheres, in keeping with the vital needs of our peoples and the tasks of socialist construction, and in the interest of the socialist goals and ideas which bind us together. We see the firm foundations of the successful development of our relations in the principles of equality, mutual benefit, understanding, and respect.

The present era is marked by the revival and development of the great revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism which gave birth to the Great October, the 70th anniversary of which we will celebrate this year. The creative development of the legacy of October is reflected in the deep political, economic, and social changes which are taking place on the initiative of fraternal parties in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries, in the dynamics of their mutual relations. All this also deeply affects the international workers movement and the developments in the world, and provides us with new prospects and hopes.

Esteemed comrades, I am most satisfied to be able to say that the standpoints of our parties and countries on the basis issues of the present world -- and above all on the essential need to avert the threat of the conflagration of world war and nuclear destruction and to preserve peace and consolidate peaceful coexistence -- are either concurrent or very close.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, Czechoslovakia holds the view that issues of international security must be approached with an awareness of the realities of our nuclear age, which instruct us to replace the balance of intimidation with the balance of trust, and the policy of confrontation by efforts to attain peaceful cooperation and to conduct a constructive dialogue. In our view the complex of proposals and initiatives presented by the socialist countries, and above all by the Soviet Union, represents a realistic road toward disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. The recent Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee again underscored their significance and developed them further. We attribute great importance to conluding an agreement on the elimination of all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

We are combining efforts to attain detente in Europe with the active support of steps toward a peaceful settlement of conflicts in other regions, including Asia and the Pacific. We respect the PRC's contribution toward ensuring peace and the fact that it has taken a stand against the militarization of outer space, that it has adopted a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms, and that it supports the solution of controversial international issues by political means.

It will still take a very great number of further struggles to halt feverish armament and to attain international detente and a just solution of the urgent economic and social problems of our present world. We want to further deepen our cooperation with the PRC, and also in the international field. We are convinced that it is within the possibilities of socialist, peace-loving, and realistic forces in the world to ensure that mankind enters the third millenium in peace.

Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, permit me to conclude by highly appraising the significance of your visit for the further development of fruitful cooperation between socialist China and Czechoslovakia, and to wish you a pleasant stay in our country.

I would like you to convey our greetings to the PRC's party and state leadership and to all Chinese people.

I raise my glass to toast the health of our cherished guest, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and the health of the other Chinese comrades; the new victories of the CPC and of the Chinese working people in socialist construction; the further development of Czechoslovak-Chinese friendship; and peace and socialism.

Farewell Ceremony 14 Jun

AU181616 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 87 p 2

[CTK Report]

[Text] Comrade Zhao Ziyang ended his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia on Sunday [14 June].

The distinguished guest was cordialy farewelled at the festively decorated Bratislava Airport by Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, and Eugen Turzo. The farewell ceremony was further attended by heads of the CPSL Central Committee departments, deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council and deputy premiers of the Slovak SR, ministers of the Government of the Slovak SR, representatives of the National Front of the Slovak SR and of its political parties, of party and state agencies of Bratislava and the West Slovak region.

Also present were Ambassadors Zdenko Cheben and Zhang Dake, as well as Jozsef Toth, general consul of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bratislava.

The PRC representative cordially responded to the greetings of the Bratislava working people and youth. With bouquets of flowers which were presented to him, he boarded a special plane, which left for the Hungarian People's Republic shortly before 0930.

JAKES SPEECH AT PRAGUE GOSR SEMINAR 2 JUN

AU150611 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jun 87 p 3

["From" a speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a statewide seminar on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution held in Prague on 2 June: "Accelerating the Socioeconomic Development of Our Country -- The Revolutionary Task of the Present"]

[Text] The victory of the Russian proletariat in the Great October Socialist Revolution 70 years ago, a victory effected under the leadership of the CPSU [as published] with Lenin at its head, showed the main direction and the main trends of the development of mankind. It ushered in a new stage of world history, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. The 70-year-old history of socialism in the Soviet Union furnishes convincing proof of its progressiveness and represents a triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, of the policy of the CPSU, of selfless work.

Today, in seeking optimal ways of further dynamic social and economic development in individual socialist countries, we logically return to the entire historical period of the development of the revolutionary movement since the Great October Socialist Revolution. Guided by Lenin, we assess not only what we have achieved so far, but seize the occasion of such an important anniversary to turn attention to the tasks that are still to be tackled, to the future.

The analysis of the present epoch carried out in the new edition of the CPSU program, which was approved by the 27th CPSU congress, shows that it represents a continuation of the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism; an epoch of historic competition between the two sociopolitical systems in the world; of socialist and national liberation revolutions; of the decay of colonialism; and of the struggle of world socialism, the workers and communist movement, and the people of newly liberated countries and of democratic mass movements against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Economic development, whose main driving force is scientific-technical progress, has become the main battlefield of the competition between socialism and capitalism. Combining the advantages of socialism with science and technology is therefore the basic prerequisite of the success of socialism. Even Vladimir Ilich Lenin used to point out the strategic significance of this task by stressing: "Compared with capitalist labor productivity, communism means higher labor productivity by voluntary, highly motivated, and united workers, who make use of advanced technology."

The possibilities of extensive growth have been virtually exhausted in most socialist countries and the only road ahead leads via the use of intensification factors, notably, scientific-technical progress. It needs to be said that it is precisely in this regard that socialism has not made use of all its potentials, which is reflected in the slowdown of the pace of economic and social development in the last decade and in the inadequate growth of labor productivity. The magnitude of the task we face is illustrated by the fact that the social productivity of labor in advanced European capitalist countries is roughly twice as high in European CEMA countries. The pace of approximating their level continues to be slow.

Acceleration Presupposes New Quality Growth [subhead]

The contemporary stage of historical development -- a stage that is marked by an unprecedented advance of science and technology and their practical application, permitting not only rapid growth rates of labor productivity, an increase in people's living standards, and the solution of ecological problems, but also the setting into motion of gigantic forces of destruction -- requires that socialism quicken its pace in the interest of accelerating its development, raising people's standard of living, and forestalling the abuse of science and technology for the destruction of civilization, and that it thereby enhance its attractiveness, confirm its historical supremacy, and strengthen its prestige and international authority. What matters is not just greater dynamism of development but new quality growth, based on a more effective exploitation of all the advantages of socialism. These tasks, which are worthy of the new historical stage of implementing the ideas of October, were worked out in the strategy of accelerating the social and economic development of the USSR that was approved by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The fundamental targets of our strategy of acceleration through the year 2000 are enshrined in the main trends of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1986-90, and its outlook up to the year 2000. Their chief purpose is a continuous and marked increase in the standard of meeting the material and cultural needs of the people and the strengthening of their social security and vital guarantees, the attainment of new quality in their lives. Private consumption should increase by a minimum of 50 percent and this increase should be accompanied by an improvement in its quality and structure. We also foresee a further increase in public consumption aimed at comprehensively improving all conditions for people's lives. This concerns improving the standard of our health care and support for families with children, improving educational standards and social care -- notably, for elderly citizens -- improving working conditions, reducing the proportion of physically hard work, gradually expanding leisure time and improving the possibilities of its use, and tackling very grave ecological problems. The construction and modernization of 1.5 million apartments will represent a major step on the way to resolving the housing problem.

Barriers of Development [subhead]

These are highly exacting tasks. They are made all the more challenging by the fact that we have serious shortcomings in many qualitative aspects of economic development and trail behind the most advanced states in the world. This is true of the effectivenss of scientific-technical progress, of labor productivity, and of the energy- and material-intensiveness of our economy. At the beginning of the eighties Czechoslovakia ranked 17th in the world in terms of produced national income per capita, but it ranked fourth in the consumption of primary and energy resources, and even first in the per capita consumption of steel. Our country's position continues to deteriorate. This is a consequence of the delayed and, above all, slow-paced national economic intensification and structural changes, and of the still low degree of our economy's integration in the international division of labor, which must be marked precisely by a highly efficient maximalization of all resources. We produce expensively, often at an inadequate technical level and with low quality, which is then unfavorably reflected in meeting society's needs and in the profitability of our foreign trade, which declined 25 percent in the last 10 years.

In the interest of a successful implementation of the strategy of acceleration, it is essential that we rapidly overcome shortcomings in economic development. They are not rooted in the weakness of our social system, as our critics in the West would like to see things. [paragraph continues]

They result from objective international influences, but mainly from our subjective shortcomings, from the fact that we have known how to correctly set the directions of development and the ways of meeting our targets, but have been unable to consistently change inertia in our activity, in our thinking and behavior, and in consistently putting into effect our intentions.

The decisive thing today is an active and responsible approach to the development of the economy and society at large. The basic prerequisites for acceleration must be created in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Clearly, in implementing the Eighth 5-Year Plan we cannot make do without intensification, or with the old approaches. The results of 1986 and of the 5 months of 1987 bear out the fact that, in economic practice, the new thinking that is commensurate with intensive development is very slow in gaining ground. This applies not only to the enterprise sphere, but to central agencies as well. This is attested to by the nonfulfillment of the qualitative indicators of the economy's development last year, but also this year, which is reflected in lower-than-planned growth of the national income. Many enterprises are falling short of the planned efficiency indicators, be it creating adjusted net output or profit; cutting costs, notably, material costs; quality growth; or reducing wage-intensiveness. Supplier-user relations continue to be fraught with serious problems, the required structure of production is not being fulfilled, stocks are increasing at a disproportionate rate, and the low efficiency of foreign trade persists. The growth of labor productivity does not correspond to the planned targets, and scientific-technical development and the required structural changes are slow in occurring. Shortcomings in capital investment linger on, particularly the number of unfinished projects is too large. Many production capacities do not become operational by the set deadlines and some of them do not reach the projected specifications. The rate at which we use capital assets remains low. These shortcomings were dealt with by the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, the resolutions of which must be consistently put into effect.

The Political Nature of Scientific-Technical Development [subhead]

Enforcing intensification in our conditions requires, above all, that we accelerate the development of science and technology and their practical application and that we carry out essential structural changes. This is immediately linked with expanding our participation in the international division of labor, particularly in socialist economic integration, notably, with the USSR. At the same time, it is essential that we ensure people's active participation in the fulfillment of tasks, which requires the restructuring of management and society, the expansion of socialist democracy on the principles of self-management, a more intensive provision of information to the public, and the deepening of control. From the viewpoint of developing the economy and enforcing intensification, restructuring the economic mechanism is of crucial importance. All these questions, inspired by the CPSU -- by its 27th congress and the January Session of the CPSU Central Committee -- are at the center of attention for our party and the entire society. The attention of the CPCZ Central Committee and the central agencies is currently concentrated on solving them.

These questions were also discussed at the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which emphasized the restructuring of society and the broad application of scientific-technical development.

Fully translating into life the requirement of accelerating scientific-technical development is primarily a political task. The political substance of scientific-technical development is rooted, in particular, in its revolutionary content, which creates genuine scope for advancement, for the higher productivity of social labor. However, at the same time the political nature of this process lies in its being conflict-ridden, in the fact that it inevitably entails clashes with old production but also economic and social interests and with old structures, which put up considerable resistance to the new requirements of scientific-technical development. We understand that these problems within our economy do not arise out of hostility toward technology, let alone toward the development of socialism, but that they arise predominantly out of the simple motives of meeting daily tasks, that they are connected with the existing structure of production, which is upset by each new factor of scientific-technical development.

What we are witnessing here, and in which we are participating, is also a very specific struggle of the old with the new, and we clearly see that the old quite naturally relies on deep-seated and tested stereotypes of thinking, decision-making, and evaluating and rewarding people.

Exploiting the Possibilities of Socialist Integration [subhead]

As regards our participation in cooperation with CEMA member countries, particularly with the USSR, as our point of departure we use the results of the November 1986 summit conference of CEMA member countries -- the decision to restructure CEMA and the mechanism of cooperation and the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member States Through the year 2000. We also ascribe great importance to the programs of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with CEMA member countries through the year 2000, notably, to the program which we concluded with the USSR, to the conclusions adopted during this year's friendly visit to the CSSR by Comrade Gorbachev, and to drawing up the concept of international division of labor for the coming 15-20 years. These issues are of vital importance for our economy, and their practical solution is one of the most important sources of intensification. The inevitability of promoting cooperation among CEMA member countries and socialist economic integration stems from the similarity of the tasks that we are tackling, as well as from the fact that today even the most advanced state in the world cannot cope with the solution of problems on its own, particularly with respect to problems of scientific-technical development. That is why the process of the socialist internationalization of solving problems is inevitable, all the more so as even the capitalists, in defiance of all their differences, are pooling their resources in the interest of acceleration, as is borne out by various joint programs; and it cannot be claimed that they are doing so without effect.

The comprehensive program encompasses the most promising ways of promoting scientific-technical knowledge. It foresees a wide-ranging automation of production on the basis of an extensive application of minicomputers, robot technology, flexible manufacturing systems, and the like. The program comprises the development of a supercomputer of a new generation with a capacity of 10 billion operations per second. Some 200,000 industrial robots are to become operational in CEMA member states by the year 2000. The broad-based use of powder metallurgy, semiconductor materials, polymers, and other new materials and manufacturing technologies will make possible a sharp rise in labor productivity and production efficiency, a reduction in the consumption of traditional types of material, and will establish utterly new possibilities for improving the technical and economic specifications of products. The use of biological processes for production needs is unusually promising. [paragraph continues]

In the very near future, for example, it will be possible to influence a formidable part of production in the chemical and food industries by these methods. Biotechnologies will provide immense possibilities for health care in combating various diseases and for improving the environment. That is why our country fully and actively participates in implementing the comprehensive program. We want resolved tasks to be applied in production as soon as possible, so that implementing them may contribute to deepening cooperation and specialization in manufacturing, to increasing the efficiency of production, and to carrying out essential structural changes.

We attribute great importance to the development of cooperation and specialization, especially in machine building. This is in the interest of narrowing down the excessively broad range of our production, which it is hard to maintain at the required technical level. In view of the virtually exhausted possibilities of the inter-branch exchange of goods with the Soviet Union as a result of the stagnating deliveries of raw materials and energy to our country, and in view of the need to further promote advantageous economic cooperation, we are striving for wide-ranging imports of Soviet machine building products and economies of scale in exports of our own machine building products, while simultaneously narrowing down the range of manufactures. At the same time, this will permit us to carry out a purposeful investment policy.

Structural changes in the fuel-power sector, which are, first and foremost, for improving the living environment in our country, are geared to higher gas imports from the Soviet Union -- with our participation in the investments connected with their exploitation and conveyance -- and to the construction of nuclear power stations.

Reducing the production of iron and steel and orienting this type of production toward higher quality materials are also of great significance.

The Choice of Priorities [subhead]

In the face of the actual needs of our socialist development, the new situation with respect to natural resources, and the general developments in the world economy, the time has come for strict selection of production programs. Objective development trends in the whole industrially advanced world point to increasingly marked changes in the structure of producton and of entire economies toward production lines that are based on the latest scientific findings, requiring qualified labor and a general ability to respond flexibly to the changes brought about by the continuing influx of scientific findings and discoveries into the economy. Microelectronics and its application in all imaginable spheres of human life provide the most striking example.

Metaphorically speaking, our aim is a certain intellectualization of production to make our country, a country that is relatively poor in raw materials, draw the greatest possible relative advantages from the attained level of production-technological, qualification, and living standards.

The necessity and benefit of further deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation require the restructuring of the activity of CEMA and of the mechanism of cooperation, be it in price, foreign currency, credit, or legal matters, in norm-setting, and other issues. We attribute great importance to the new possibilities of setting up direct links among enterprises and forming joint enterprises and associations. [paragraph continues]

We are taking an active part in promoting these new forms, which is attested to by the dozens of agreements that have already been concluded, as well as by the formation of the "Robot" joint enterprise in Presov and of the [Czechoslovak-Soviet] laboratory for animal husbandry in Nitra. As a matter of principle we proceed from the premise that these forms of cooperation must be a means of raising the efficiency of production and speeding up the application of scientific-technical development.

We do not confine cooperation to the socialist countries alone, although it is of decisive importance (these countries account for 75 percent of our foreign trade). We seek to develop cooperation with developing countries, especially those with a socialist orientation, but also with advanced capitalist states on the basis of mutual benefit, including joint ventures. We are opposed to all kinds of embargoes, such as those effected by means of COCOM [Coordination Committee for Multilateral Export Controls], aimed at precluding the socialist countries' access to modern technologies.

We view economic and scientific-technical cooperation as an important instrument of understanding and a form of peaceful coexistence. That is why at the talks in Vienna we put forward the proposal to convene an international conference on economic problems in Prague.

Investment policy, which continues to be a weak link in our economic development, plays a major role in putting intensification into effect. At the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, considerable attention was also devoted to this issue. In harmony with the international division of labor, capital investment must be concentrated to a decisive degree on modernizing and retooling the production base, especially in machine building, on introducing top technologies, reducing the material- and energy-intensiveness of production, and tackling ecological and social problems, while simultaneously scrapping obsolete capital assets. This requires that we take many measures of principle to eliminate existing shortcomings. The management of capital investment must be improved so that the enormous resources set aside for capital investment in this 5-year plan, that is, almost Kcs900 billion, are effectively used. The perpetuation of the backwardness of the production-technological base must not be permitted.

The high quality of products is part and parcel of the process of intensification and efficiency growth. Substandard quality work amounts to nothing but waste of materials and human labor. It generates great economic damage and even greater political and moral damage. On foreign markets it undermines hard-won trust in our products. In the interest of overcoming existing shortcomings, the People's Control Committee has been furnished with extraordinary powers to take action against enterprises and organizations with long-term, severe quality problems. This is a truly extraordinary measure that is commensurate with the grievous nature of the situation. Solving these problems, which have serious economic and political impact, and to which we might add the inadequate use of capital assets, the low and stagnating shift intensity rate, insufficient productivity of labor, and other problems, must not be delayed.

Firm Ties Between Science and Practice [subhead]

We must also substantially perfect the work of the scientific-research base. We must orient its structure toward vital tasks, increase material interest in the results achieved, and strengthen the preproduction stages. We must equip research, science, construction, and planning with the necessary scientific and automation instruments, we must perfect the information system. We must set up rationalization workshops to speed up the translation of science into production and accelerate the innovation of products and technologies.

Science and research concentrated in the institutes of higher learning will be fulfilling a far greater role. For a faster application of science and technology we will be choosing suitable forms of combining science with production, such as, for example, scientific-production associations and economic agreements between enterprises and research institutes. We will make extensive use of international cooperation in science and research, especially among the socialist countries, in accordance with the comprehensive program.

The rapid development of science and technology puts considerable demands on the qualifications of scientists and research and development personnel. We must pay great attention to the education of young workers [pracovnici], entrust them with responsible functions, including management functions and fostering talent.

The level of peoples' education and high qualifications backed by political and moral maturity have recently acquired immense importance. The scientific-technical revolution is the result of the activity of numerous collectives of knowledgeable people. And if we want to become a part of it, we must have such people. From this arises the necessity to improve the quality of the work of our system of education and enlightenment. At the same time, we must work out and implement a system which incessantly supplements knowledge and increases qualifications. And this applies not only to personnel in the research-development base.

Nowadays the natural and technical sciences are playing a significant role. However, in no case must the social sciences be underestimated. Their task is to place man at the center of attention, his needs, interests, and his place in the social process. In primary and general education schools it is necessary to ensure the correct proportion between the technical, natural, and humanitarian components of education. Yes, we need highly-educated experts. However, we do not need technocrats who are unable to comprehend social relations in their entire complexity, to whom humanistic values of mankind, which find application precisely under socialism, are alien.

The necessary condition to realize the strategy of acceleration is the creation of social and economic conditions for the development of people's activity and initiative, to make people interested in achieved results, in a high degree of thrift and efficiency and quality of production in any activity, and in irreconcilability toward shortcomings, in strengthening their social responsibility. The road to this is the further development of all the potentials of socialist democracy in all spheres of society's life. This serves the strengthening of socialism. For us the resolution of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee on restructuring and cadre work is an important inspiration in this respect.

The recent warm reception of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, with whom our people rightly associate an energetic effort to strengthen socialism and consolidate peace in the world, was at the same time an expression of assent with the course of restructuring upon which we have embarked, together with the Soviet Union, and an appeal not to hesitate and to implement it more consistently in accordance with the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Although concrete steps and procedure toward solving the tasks of restructuring must, of course, be adapted to the conditions of individual countries -- after all, this is one of the requirements of creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory -- we regard acceleration to be the generally valid law of the development of socialism at the current stage.

When we speak about changes and restructuring this does not mean that we reject the past or even that we renounce socialism. This is not the case at all! What is involved is using all the advantages of the socialist social system, deepening socialism in order for it to successfully fulfill its historic mission as the personification of progress and humaneness. What is involved today is a creative analysis and generalization of past experience, overcoming mistakes and errors, discarding everything that has become outdated and, on the contrary, taking over and using to a qualitatively higher degree everything positive that socialism has achieved in the 70 years of its existence. This process has been started on the basis of the party's decision and it is being carried out under its leadership, which is also the guarantee of its successful realization.

We Cannot Passively Wait For Restructuring [subhead]

At the same time, we know that constructing a developed socialist society and further developing it cannot be carried out without resolving conflicts between the old and the new. Notions about the conflictless development of socialism, which we have come across in the past, are at variance with reality, because development is accompanied by overcoming and solving conflicts in society and is in the interest of social progress. Logically, this process is also taking place within the party, which is not and cannot be isolated from society, and it puts great demands on the party. This also fully applies to the economy. Therefore, we are preparing the economic reform to accelerate the process of intensification, effectiveness, and quality of production.

Our public has been acquainted with its principles. A comprehensive document will be ready by the end of the year. At the same time work will culminate on preparing the draft Law on State Enterprise, which the party Central Committee Presidium and the government will discuss and which will be submitted for public discussion. Restructuring proceeds from the democratic centralism of the managment of the economy. Its purpose is to improve the quality of central management and expand the independence, powers, and at the same time also expand the independence and powers of enterprises, and at the same time also expand the accountability of enterprises for the fulfillment of tasks. This improvement should be made on the basis of economic accountability [khozraschet], self-funding, and self-management. Our economy is and, obviously, must remain a socialist economy, planned and centrally managed. Abandoning this principle would mean depriving ourselves of one of the fundamental advantages of the socialist system of management. What we must change, however, are the forms of central planning. This means restricting its directive aspect, orienting planning activity toward target-programmatic approaches, perfecting record-keeping and control, and markedly enhancing the role of economic instruments, management, long-term normative rules, money-market relations, and the law of value.

What is important is that what is advantageous for society should also be advantageous and desirable for work collectives and individual workers. The restructuring envisages unambiguous criteria of effectivenss, which will make it possible to assess the merits of work collectives and individuals in satisfying the needs of society.

The fundamental purpose of the restructuring is to create conditions for accelerating socioeconomic development, and thus also for raising the people's standard of living on the basis of their interests. And the situation in the economy is usually such that improving people's situation as consumers is connected with higher demands vis-a-vis people who are producers.

Enterprises will not be able to reckon with changes in the breakdown of the plan, with special allocations of investments and subsidies, with various exceptions and reliefs, which would cover up their poor management. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, they will have the opportunity to make more independent decisions on issues of remuneration and investments, of setting up organizational structures, when it comes to choosing means of marketing and supply, and such. The personnel will directly depend on the results of the enterprises' management, they will benefit from good results but will also bear the risk of possible losses. From this arises the necessity for them to partcipate more extensively in planning and management, in applying socialist self-management, and increasing their influence on the selection of ranking personnel. The new planning and management system will be fully applied in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. That, however, does not mean that we can wait with our arms folded. The greatest mistake today would be to expect that the restructuring of the economic mechanism will begin working automatically, effective as of some sort of Zero day, that it will automatically ensure a marked upswing in the national economy's performance. Unfortunately such frivolous ideas and practical attitudes do exist. This is a fundamental mistake, we have to combat the spread of such attitudes very strongly.

Supporting the Intentions of Economic Changes [subhead]

The success of restructuring is already being decided today among ranking personnel, scientists, and experts who have been directly participating in planning the individual measures, and among the rest of the working people and the entire broad public. We expect party agencies and organizations to lead ranking economic personel, members of the youth union, trade unionists, members of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society to explain the purpose of restructuring to the working people, what the new measures will bring in practice. People must know exactly what to expect in order to endorse the restructuring. Therefore, the political and practical preparation for restructuring the economic mechanism is the key task of the present, and the level of its fulfillment will influence the application of the new measures in practice to a considerable degree.

The important prerequisite for any successful activity, all the more so in production, is a high degree of discipline, organization, consistent prosecution of disorder, assertion of the principle of merit in remuneration, and struggle against negative phenomena in the spirit of the CPCZ Central Committee letter. All these are questions whose solution is fully within the power of ranking economic personnel and work collectives, which create the necessary prerequisite for restructuring and the realization of scientific-technical development. People's initiative is very important for the successful fulfillment of tasks. We appreciate the fact that it is spreading broadly, precisely in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the working people's victory in February 1948. It is necessary for the initiative to concentrate on fulfillment of the vital tasks of intensification in the spirit of the Initiative of the Central Trade Council. We expect ranking economic personnel to display their professional and political maturity and prove that they are at their station in the current period of fulfilling the truly revolutionary tasks. Their work must be assessed accordingly and conclusions must be drawn from shortcomings. We are fulfilling tasks of historic importance, and mediocrity is not enough.

We proceed from the fact that the acceleration and restructuring will not be restricted to the development of production forces and production relations alone. "Many more times we will be forced to conclude, rework, and start from the beginning," Vladimir Ilich Lenin used to stress. "Each of our successful steps ahead or upward in developing production forces and culture must be accompanied by the completion and reworking of our Soviet system." As was said, realizing the strategy of acceleration envisages and depends on qualitative changes in all spheres of social life -- in ideological work and propaganda, in culture, in the sphere of services, education, health care, the work of representative agencies, in the system of state administration, in the activity of social organizations, instruments of mass information and propaganda, and in international relations. The strategy of acceleration can only be mastered in the struggle for new thinking, against inertia, ossification, and conservatism, by means of people's extensive and aware participation, by releasing their activity and creativity, awakening interest and the feeling of being a manager in their workplace, the feeling of personal responsibility for the development of the entire society.

More Rights, Greater Responsibility [subhead]

The acceleration, as Comrade Gorbachev stressed, objectively depends on the deepening of democracy, which is intrinsic to socialism, and neglect of which retards socialism. After all, what else does socialist self-management mean but the rule of the people? This cannot be achieved by anything other than systematically creating conditions for the people's broad participation in decisionmaking about the issues of life in a work collective, in the place where one lives, in a village, in a city, in the entire country. Socialist democracy also envisages observance of the principles of social justice and, in particular, expansion of the principle of merit in remuneration. To each according to the amount and quality of work done: the standard of living of each citizen must correspond to his work for the development of society -- this is the main principle of remuneration under socialism. You know well that we still have quite a few shortcoings as regards its application. We cannot eliminate them in any way other than by proceeding energetically against all those who are only trying to parasitize on society. We must have the courage to pay well for work well-done. This will not be possible without conflicts; it is more comfortable to be reconciled to unjust but peaceful egalitarianism. However, such leniency plays into the hands of mediocrity and indifference and causes great damage, not only in the economy, but also as regards the moral state of society.

Socialist democracy rests on extensive utilization of the collective wisdom of the working people, on being comprehensively informed, on discussion about problems, and a sensitive reaction to citizens' recommendations. However, socialist democracy is not a benevolent attitude toward everything and everybody. It also means order and discipline, safeguarding socialist legality and all honest citizens against negative phenomena hostile to socialism such as corruption, pilfering, misuse of official position, bureaucracy, haughtiness toward people, distortion of economic results, and also drunkenness, disturbance of public order, and violation of work discipline. This is, above all, the task of the agencies and institutions which have been set up for that purpose. However, their activity must take place in a social atmosphere of irreconcilability toward everything that retards our advance. In this sense the struggle against negative phenomena is truly the task of the entire society, of all citizens.

The Party At the Head of Changes [subhead]

The fundamental lesson from the crisis situation and from the construction of socialism is that the prerequisite for all the successes was the Communist Party's abiding by Marxist-Leninist teaching. Our experience also confirms this. Therefore, the 17th CPCZ Congress brought into the foreground the necessity to perfect the work of our party, to implement its leading role more profoundly. Restructuring places new demands on its activity. It is necessary for an atmosphere of comradely cooperations, but also of communist principledness and exactingness, to prevail in every organization. Therefore, it is necessary to systematically deepen intraparty democracy, the collective nature of decisionmaking, and to support the development of criticism and self-criticism. Herein lies the guarantee of our party's and society's healthy, full-blooded life.

In any collective in which there is not enough scope for criticism and self-criticism, there cannot be an atmosphere of creative striving, comradely cooperation, and satisfaction; there are no conditions for the growth of cadres, for just remnuneration. It is important that criticism and self-criticism do not become loud proclamations, but reality in every primary organization and party group, because they are the core of a work collective. Good political and moral relations in party organizations are the foundation for healthy relations in a work collective and the work commitment of every individual. Herein is born the new relationship of man toward work as the primary need, the pride in the results of a collective's work, the responsibility for the honor of a brand or factory.

The development of intraparty democracy is the basic prerequisite for the development of criticism and self-criticism, and for the timely exposing and solving of contradictions.

The development of intraparty democracy is of fundamental importance. Full-blooded intraparty life, a fee exchange of views, polemics to seek optimal ways of achieving determined objectives must function within the party, within its agencies. The party, as the prototype of future society, must be the model in the development and application of socialist democracy.

The primary party organizations must not permit criticism to remain unanswered, and responsible officials to fail to resolve it. Not to resolve it would be to destroy initiative, and we cannot afford such a luxury. Therefore, it is necessary to keep on adopting uncompromising measures against those who have no "ears" to listen to suggestions, to hear criticism. I am talking about this in detail because this is one of the key issue of the present regarding strengthening the working people's trust in the party, state, and economic agencies.

Party members must be at the head in exposing and solving problems, ensuring social needs. The Central Committee demands from party organizations and agencies that they consistently implement the right to control, that they do not fragment their strength by taking upon themselves the competences of economic and state institutions and organizations, but that they fully devote themselves to political leadership.

The correct selection, training, and placing of cadres is part of this. People decide everything. Great attention must be paid to ensuring they are in functions which correspond best to their abilities and knowledge. Young workers [pracovnici] -- also those from nonparty ranks -- who show the prerequisites for holding managing functions must grow up side by side with experienced and tried-and-tested comrades. Party activity under the conditions of restructuring requires not new words and new

resolutions, but actions. This requires high demands on cadres and the objective assessment of their work according to a real contribution to society, and seeing to the systematic development of their qualifications.

Maintaining peace is the fundamental condition for the continuation of the October road, for fulfillment of the strategic line of socioeconomic development. In their totality the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states constitute a comprehensive package of measures to create a general system of international security, a world without nuclear weapons. They have won the endorsement of the overwhelming part of the world public. Another step in that direction was the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. The adopted document "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact Member-States" and the proposals contained in the communique are the latest demonstration of the socialist countries' peaceful and purely defensive military policy.

Socialism provides clear prospects for the development of human civilization. We interpret the legacy of the Great October Socialist Revolution above all as an appeal for energetic creative work, for resolute advance.

We go side by side with the Soviet Union, our most faithful friend. In this we see the guarantee of the successful development of socialist Czechoslovakia. We are advancing, abiding by Marxist-Leninist teaching, not as passive, but as enthusiastic observers of the Soviet present, and also as active allies of the CPSU and the Soviet people in the revolutionary struggle to strengthen the authority and attractiveness of world socialism.

The proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution stresses that Great October continues even today. These are very telling words. The strategy of accelerating and restructuring social life is nothing other than the expression of loyalty to the ideals of the October Revolution, to Lenin, to the application of Leninism by developing his principles in current conditions. Herein lies the revolutionary nature of the present.

CHARTER 77 CRITICIZING CSSR NUCLEAR PROGRAM

AU091154 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6-8 Jun 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Prague/Vienna -- Once again the Charter 77 civil rights movement has published a document which criticially deals with nuclear energy in the CSSR. The main accusation of the civil rights activists: Prague intends to have Satan cast out sin. This means that the accelerated construction of coal-fired power plants, which was started in the 1950's and has terrible effects on the environment, is now followed by the unscrupulously encouraged nuclear program, which results in no less environmental problems. And this happens although no one can guarantee 100 percent safety of the nuclear power plants, says Charter 77.

The Charter activists particularly criticize the choice of location for the CSSR power plants, which are erected in densely populated areas. While the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission recommends that nuclear power plants with a capacity of 1,300 megawatts be constructed at least 51 km from a town, the largest CSSR nuclear power plant, Temelin, with a capacity of 4,000 megawatts, is built near the cities of Budejovice, Pisek, Prachatice, Milevsko, Strakonice, Sobeslav, Trebon, Veseli, and Vodnany, which have hundreds of thousands of inhabitants.

The location of Temelin is a contentious issue in expert circles because southern Bohemia is not far from the Alpine fault and the reactors of the Soviet VVER-1,000 Type

do not have safeguards against seismic movements. The long pipe system could be especially vulnerable in case of an earthquake.

In experts' view, the population of southern Bohemia will be confronted with a deterioration of the climate after the Temelin nuclear power plant is put into service. Steam from eight enormous cooling towers will form a dome over the closed southern Bohemian basin and will prevent the dispersion of radioactive emissions. [passage omitted]

ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST DISSIDENTS REPORTED

AU091212 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Prague/Vienna -- After the Prague authorities exercised visible restraint during the implementation debate at the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting, they now obviously consider it time to act more intensively against civil rights activists and undesirable critics. At the end of May the Wonka brothers from the Trutnov border district in eastern Bohemia were brought to court in Prague.

Pavel Wonka, a car mechanic, repeatedly worked as ombudsman for fellow citizens who had been hazed by the authorities. Last year he wanted to run as an independent candidate for a seat in parliament. The dissemination of his election program which, in his own words, he had drawn up "in Gorbachev's spirit," did not bring him any votes but arrest and a charge of subversive activities against the Republic in May 1986. His trial ended with an unconditional sentence of 21 months in prison; for another 3 years he will be put under the most severe police surveillance.

Pavel's brother Jiri Wonka has also received 1 year in prison for alleged "incitement to rebellion." When he appeared in court 2 weeks ago he was visibly in a bad state of health. He could neither stand nor walk without the help of police officers -- the results of his being "treated" with the club of a prison warden. During the trial both brothers bitterly complained about the brutal behavior of the wardens and investigation officers, who had also extinguished cigarettes on their bodies.

Last Friday Jiri Wonka was released by the authorities. Witnesses confirm that one arm and one leg of his are paralyzed and that there are traces that cigarettes have been put out on his abdomen.

The sometimes too brutual actions of the authorities are also documented by the case of Catholic activist Jan Pukalik, who was physically attacked by two policemen last April in Brno. His friend, 27-year-old Petr Pospichal, who has already served two longer prison sentences, spent another 4 months under arrest pending trial. His "crime": participation in the production and distribution of "illegal" prose, poetry, and religious literature, as well as contact with Polish civil rights activists. For this he is again threatened with several years in prison.

In some cases the CSSR authorities have again applied the infamous paragraph 178, which concerns the so-called "prevention of state control of churches and religious communities." Because Ladislav Hanus, an 80-year-old priest, who retired in 1984, helped the dean of Ruzomberok with his priestly work, he received a suspended sentence of 1 year. The independent Prague Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted (VONS) called the actions against the priest "particularly immoral and provocative."

HONECKER 'READY FOR FURTHER FRG DIALOGUE'

LD191008 Hamburg DPA in German 0913 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jun (DPA) -- GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has emphasized he is ready for further FRG dialogue. By means of a "constructive policy", which includes the development of goodneighborly relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence, both German states can make an effective contribution to improving the climate in Europe, Honecker wrote in a contribution to the SPD journal "DEMOKRATISCHE GEMEINDE" today.

In the view of Honecker, who is expeted on a visit in Bonn this year, "joint action by all forces of reason and realism" have to ensure that mankind crosses the threshold to the new millenium without nuclear weapons. The GDR and FRG carry great responsibility for peace on the basis of their historical experiences and their place on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It is, therefore, of great importance that both German states actively support the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe "without ifs and buts."

EDITORIAL REVIEWS ZHAO ZIYANG'S OFFICIAL VISIT

AU171800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Further Deepening of Cooperation Between Our Parties, States, and Peoples"]

[Text] With their meeting in Berlin, Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang have made an important contribution to further deepening the friendly cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of the GDR and PRC. During the official friendship visit of the acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, the exchange of views and experiences initiated in October last year on the occasion of Erich Honecker's visit to the PRC was continued. If at that time, mention was made of a new phase in our friendly relations, this has again been reaffirmed in every respect.

The GDR and PRC will enhance cooperation in every sphere. Thus they serve the construction of socialism for the benefit of the two peoples and contribution to solving the most important present-day task: to prevent war and to banish it once and for all from the lives of the peopls. In this spirit, Zhao Ziyang, the representative of the great Chinese people who have achieved remarkable results in implementing their program of socialist modernization and are committed to safeguarding world peace, was received with sympathy, respect, and cordiality in our Republic by the party and state leadership and the citizens of the German socialist state.

When discussing the current international situation, the general secretaries began with the necessity of banishing the danger of a nuclear inferno and ending the arms race threatening the existence of mankind. Therefore, both states deem it necessary to continue the political dialogue with all forces interested in peace and understanding. The chance for a basic switch from the arms race to disarmament is great and equally great is the responsibility of all those committed to peace to use it.

The results of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, on which Erich Honecker briefed his guest, have provided stimuli for this. Top priority is to be given to initiating worldwide disarmament measures by eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles of longer and shorter range in Europe. The Warsaw Pact states attach extreme significance to the fascinating and realistic target formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev to liberate the world from all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000. At the same time their military doctrine aims to reduce conventional weapons to a level that solely ensures defense capability.

Erich Honecker told his Chinese partner that the GDR, in keeping with its principle to do everything so war will never again emanate from German soil but only peace, is making manifold contributions to reach this goal. He cited the proposals submitted jointy with the CSSR to the FRG to set up a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe. These zones would be of great importance in reducing confrontation at the dividing line between the two most powerful military-political groups in the world, in increasing confidence and security, and in promoting the creation of similar zones in other parts of the world.

As Zhao Ziyang underlined, China is consistently pursuing an independent and autonomous foreign policy aimed at peace. He spoke about the initiatives of his country directed at safeguarding world peace and at a fruitful international cooperation for the well-being of the people. The Chinese people, who have been hard hit by wars and are familiar with the sufferings and catastrophes of wars, know the value of peace. They are countering the arms race with determination and are working to ease the international situation.

Zhao Ziyang said it is vital to develop the international situation in Europe, where troops and arms are most densely concentrated, so peace and stability can be realized. China hopes that in the effort to disarm and reduce confrontation in Europe results will be achieved that benefit the peoples of the continent and the world. In this connection the Chinese leader expressed his appreciation for the untiring commitment of the GDR party and state leadership, particularly of Erich Honecker, to preserve world peace, bring about detente, and promote dialogue in Europe.

On the evening of the first day of the visit, the host stated that a strong socialism is the best gurantee for preserving and strengthening peace in the world. And the visitor added that China needs a stable, lasting, peaceful international environment for realizing socialist modernization.

In talks regarding the development of both countries it became evident how closely the solution of problems of socialist construction aimed at the well-being of the people is linked with issues of safeguarding peace. In this connection the two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction at the good results of the hard work of workers in each others' countries.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the unity of economic and social policy reaffirmed by the 11th SED Congress continues to be the main battlefield of the party and of the entire people of the GDR and a well-functioning, efficient, dynamic, and flexible system of socialist planned economy that is the basis for implementing the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000. Zhao Ziyang, who had familiarized himself with the GDR's experiences and achievements during visits to the Niles actuator VEB in Dresden, the Socialist Economic Management Central Institute, and the "750 Years of Berlin -- Science and Production of the GDR in the Service of the People" exhibition, on his part reported on the preparations for the 13th CPC Congress. [paragraph continues]

He briefed his hosts on the satisfactory situation with regard to implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the results in realizing the four modernization phases, and the CPC's activities in strengthening the ideopolitical work and in fighting the phenomena of bourgeois liberalism.

It is important for the GDR and PRC -- as was noted with satisfaction during the talks -- that the agreements concluded in Beijing in October last year on the occasion of Erich Honecker's visit are being implemented with great commitment in both countries. Both sides stated that the level of bilateral relations reached so far is a good basis for intensifying cooperation, especially in the economic sphere. By adopting measures to deepen the relations between the SED and CPC, the friendly relations between the parties, states, and peoples will reach a level in keeping with the responsibility of the communist and workers' parties for the cause of peace and socialism.

During Zhao Ziyang's visit to our Republic, the great historic tradition of the militant community between our peoples was present like 8 months ago when Erich Honecker visited China. It was felt at the extraordinary cordial reception of the Chinese visitors in Berlin and Dresden during their encounters with workers, scientists, cultural workers, pupils, and particularly during the meeting between Zhao Ziyang and veterans of the friendship between our peoples. The fact that this meeting took place at the school named after the Chinese Communist and revolutionary, Marshal Zhu De, shows how revolutionary traditions of friendship are passed on from the elder to the younger generation.

It was a great pleasure for the citizens of the GDR and above all of the capital that the representative of socialist China visited Berlin in its 750th year of existence and demonstrated the affinity of the Chinese people with this city by entering his name in the Golden Book in the Red Town Hall. Among Berlin's glorious deeds in its history are also the solidarity actions, and the internationalist support for the Chinese people fighting for freedom and independence.

There is a deep and traditional friendship between our peoples, Zhao Ziyang stated in his interview for NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, ADN, radio and television of the GDR. Without any doubt fresh impulses for cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples will emanate from this meeting between the GDR and PRC party and state leaders.

DPRK CITY DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN COMBINE 28 MAY

AU090838 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 May 87 p 8

[Text] The delegation of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] on Friday [28 May] visited the Berlin Stern-Radio VEB. The delegation headed by Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the Central Commitee Politburo, first secretary of the WPK Pyongyang City Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee, had arrived in Berlin on the previous evening.

The visitors familiarized themselves with the economic development of the new Marzahn plant facility in Allee der Kosmonauten. Party Secretary Hartmuth Guenther told the guests that through efforts to produce more and better consumer goods the plan has been fulfilled in the past months and that the highest performances ever were achieved in May. [paragraph continues]

The youngest offspring of the Stern-Radio family, the "SKR 555," has been produced since April, Works Manager Stefan Strobach stated. The more than 3,000 working people, including 437 Communists and almost one-third of young people, want to release for production a new stereo headphone radio that was developed especially for young people. Not a year has passed since the order was placed, the works manager stressed. The visitors were above all interested in the application of more than 60 industrial robots and 40 CAD/CAM work stations in the enterprise, and in the computer-aided organization of the store. Kang Hui-won wished all workers of Stern-Radio much success in the further implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, particularly in the application of key technologies.

Also present were Heinz Albrecht, secretary of the SED bezirk leadership, and Pak Yong-chan, ambassador of the DPRK to the GDR.

FISCHER CABLES DPRK COUNTERPART ON CONFERENCE

LD111905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has sent a telegram to DPRK Foreign Minister Kom Yong-nam, chairman of the extraordinary conference on South-South cooperation in Pyongyang attended by ministers of nonaligned states. It says that the GDR regards the work of the conference -- the promotion of equal and advantageous economic relations, particularly among the nonaligned countries -- as an important contribution to deepening mutual understanding and to improving the international situation. It is a matter of fleshing out the principle of disarmament for development.

In this way fresh possibilities could be opened for solving the grave problems of underdevelopment. Therefore, the GDR supports a constructive and result-oriented dialogue in the economic sphere as well as the elaboration and implementation of a concept for international economic security. Oskar Fischer stresses that the GDR will continue to support the efforts of the nonaligned and developing countries for true economic independence and relevant, equal participation in the solution of fundamental international economic problems.

With its consistent policy for preserving and consolidating world peace the GDR is also working to create the decisive conditions for flourishing South-South cooperation.

MITTAG, CSSR'S JAKES DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD181616 East Berlin Vocie of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Leading SED and CPCZ politicians exchanged experience in Berlin yesterday [17 June] on the development of the economy. Guenter Mittag and Milos Jakes primarily discussed questions of management and planning. Guenter Mittag spoke about the modern management system in the GDR with the combines forming the backbone of the economy.

Both politicans noted with satisfaction progress in economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 18-19 JUN

Opens With Politburo Report

LD181217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The fourth SED Central Committee session opened in Berlin today.

The Politburo report was presented by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Delegates Endorse Report

LD191032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1011 GMT 19 Jun 87

["Communique of the Fourth SED Central Committee Session" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee held a meeting in Berlin, capital of the GDR, on 18 and 19 June 1987. The Politburo report was delivered by Comrade Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Twelve comrades spoke in the discussion.

The Central Committee endorsed the Politburo report.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER MEETS, EXAMINES 1986 BUDGET

AU172057 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] East Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- On Wednesday [10 June] in Berlin the People's Chamber Budget and Finances Committee, headed by its chairwoman Rosel Walther, member of the GDR State Council, discussed the implementation of the 1986 budget. In his substantiation Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner stressed that the top achievements accomplished by the GDR working people in the year of the 11th SED Congress are also reflected in the overall fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the state budget plan. The inseparable connection between economic performance development, improvement of working and living conditions, and perfecting socialist democracy becomes clear. The speed of reducing production input and costs gains increasing importance as an important source to raise the national income and to increase state revenues from the state economy, the minister stated.

The growth rates in produced national income of 4 percent achieved by the end of May 1987, that in net production of 7.7 percent, and in labor produtivity of 8.2 percent document the successful implmentation of the party and government decisions to enforce comprehensive intensification in all areas of the national economy, Minister Hoefner said. This is the firm basis for the overall fulfillment of the 1987 national economic plan and the state budget plan and thus for the successful continuation of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. The minister pointed to the increasing demands on further raising economic effectiveness of science and technology.

Committee Chairwoman Rosel Walther told the deputies to work for the continuous fulfillment of the plan in their sphere of influence. During the discussion the deputies reported on the work results in their collectives. They conveyed experiences for effectively influencing and improving the input-output ratio in all areas of the national economy. After thorough deliberations and preceding studies the member of the Budget and Finances Committee approved the execution of the 1986 budget.

CULTURAL LEAGUE CONGRESS OPENS IN KARL-MARX-STADT

AU181729 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ND) -- The 11th congress of the Cultural League of the GDR opened in Karl-Marx-Stadt on Thursday [11 June] under the slogan "Intellectual and Cultural Creativity for Peace and Socialism." In the 2-day talks, the delegates representing over 268,000 members of mass organization of culturally active and interested citizens discussed how the Cultural League will continue to participate in the struggle to preserve peace, strengthen the alliance between the workers class, cooperative peasants, and the intelligentsia, as well as perfect the rich intellectual and cultural life of our Republic.

The delegates in the city's hall welcomed with cordial applause SED Central Committee Politburo members Kurt Hager, secretary of the Central Committee; and Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the SED Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership; Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front National Council; Guenter Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy; Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture; Ludwig Meckinger, minister of health; Johannes Hoernig and Ursula Ragwitz, department heads in the SED Central Committee; and other representatives of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front and of artists' associations.

The federal congress is attended by delegations of cultural organizations from the PRC, CSSR, from Finland, Greece, the PPR, USSR, and the SRV. [passage omitted]

USSR FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 19 JUN

Meets With Kadar

LD181026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar has received Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and foreign minister. At the meeting they informed one another about the two parties' most important tasks, and surveyed the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations, as well as main international issues. Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi was present at the discussion.

Varkonyi Attends Departure

LD190918 Budapest MTI in English 0810 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- Friday morning Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs, left Budapest at the end of his official friendly visit on the invitation of his counterpart Peter Varkonyi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The Soviet foreign minister was accompanied by his wife, Nanuli Shevardnadze.

The guests were seen off at flag-bedecked Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi and his wife. Present were ambassadors Sandor Rajnai of Hungary to the Soviet Union and Boris Stukalin of the Soviet Union to Hungary. Milovan Zidar, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Hungary, was also there.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC'S ZHAO

Kadar Toast at Dinner

AU190851 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jun 87 p 3

["MTI" attributed report on toast given by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar at the festive dinner in honor of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, held in parliament in Budapest on 15 June: "Janos Kadar: We Regard Our Relations With the PRC as a Long-Term and Firm Element of Hungarian Foreign Policy"]

[Text] "Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang!

"Esteemed Chinese guests!

"Dear comrades!

"On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I kindly greet Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council. I greet all the members of the Chinese delegation. We are glad that you accepted the invitation and came to visit our country.

"This is a visit of great significance for us since, in the person of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, this is the first visit to Hungary by a CPC general secretary. We are convinced that the talks with our Chinese friends will give new impetus to deepening and expanding the multifaceted Hungarian-Chinese relations."

We Continue on the Road of Cooperation [subhead]

"Our relations in the state, economic, and cultural areas, as well as between our parties and public organizations, have developed extensively in recent years, and we want this trend to continue in full swing. Allow me to recall from the past the visit paid to Budapest in January 1957 by the Chinese Government delegation led by comrade Zhou Enlai, and the visit of a Hungarian party and government delegation to China in the same year. Under the difficult conditions prevailing 30 years ago, the growth of important international processes is considerable. The primary objective of our foreign policy activity is to create favorable conditions for our socialist construction work and to contribute to the creation of peace and the cause of social progress. We contribute primarily to European processes, because we think that we are able to carry out efficient activity in this part of the world. We attribute great attention to fostering friendly and good-neighborly relations with neighboring countries and to developing our multifaceted political, economic, and cultural relations and cooperation."

We Should Adjust to the New Economic Requirements [subhead]

"As is well-known, the considerable changes that have taken place in the world economy and the more complex tasks of socialist construction are making greater demands on the Hungarian people's economy. Nor will we hide from our friends that so far we have only been able to partially fulfill these new requirements. Our party and government is studying the possibilities of development. It is our firm conviction that the necessary conditions for overcoming our economic difficulties and for preserving and strengthening our socialist achievements are available or can be created.

"An important role in this is the successful development of our relations and cooperation with the socialist countries, including the friendly PRC.

"Our party and government highly appreciate the well-known significant results achieved by the PRC in the course of the economic management reform, which are aimed at creating a more efficient and democratic social practice that takes better advantage of the historical opportunities of socialism. We feel respect for the realistic and consistent way in which you drew the necessary conclusions at the end of 1978 from the experiences of your previous development. The consistency and determination of the CPC in stressing the socialist direction of developing is also worthy of our respect.

"The brave efforts that have opened the wide path toward socialist reforms in the Soviet Union, in the socialist countries and, last but not least, in the PRC are an incentive for our party."

May the Chinese People's Efforts Meet With Success [subhead]

"We are aware of the large-scale plans which the Chinese people, under the leadership of the party, have set themselves in building the economy and developing society. We wish you complete success in your efforts for the advancement of your country and people and wish for the Chinese people to be able to enjoy the fruit of their creative work in peace.

"Finally, I would like to express again my conviction that the current visit made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, the agreement to be signed, and your experience in Hungary will do good service to advancing cooperation between the two parties and governments and the friendship of the Chinese and Hungarian peoples."

Janos Kadar then raised his glass to the Chinese people who are constructing socialism, to cooperation between our parties and governments, to the friendship between our people, to the health of Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee Advisory Committee, to acting CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, and to the health of everyone present.

Zhao Returns Dinner Toast

AU190942 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jun 87 p 3

["MTI" attributed report on toast given by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at a festive dinner held in the Parliament building in Budapest on 15 June: "Zhao Ziyang: We Are Ready to Exchange Experiences and Learn From Each Other"]

[Text] "Esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar!

"Esteemed Comrade Gyorgy Lazar!

"Dear comrades, friends!

"We have arrived in Budapest, one of the shining pearls of the Danube; we are delighted by the beauty of Lake Balaton area, and we feel very good. First of all, allow me to thank Comrades Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar for the cordial invitation to visit your fine country, to personally acquaint ourselves with the outstanding results achieved by the Hungarian people in their construction work, and to exchange views on issues of common interest. I would like to thank Comrade Janos Kadar for the warm and friendly words he has just said and for the cordial reception by our hosts."

Hungary Is the Pioneer of the Reform Policy [subhead]

"The Hungarian people have great revolutionary traditions. In the course of history the Hungarian Communists and the Hungarian masses led a self-sacrificing struggle against the internal and foreign enemy, until finally, in 1945, the road opened for the construction of socialism. In the hardly more than 4 decades that have passed ever since then, the Hungarian people have achieved outstanding results in socialist construction; particularly in the last 3 decades when, relying on the masses, starting from the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, adjusting to the country's concrete conditions, and drawing historical lessons of the past, the MSZMP found the way toward socialist construction in harmony with Hungary's endowments. Hungary is one of the first socialist countries -- a pioneer -- to implement the reform policy. The reform of your economic management system is wide and far-reaching. You have also done a great deal of work in updating your political system and in asserting socialist democracy. We highly evaluate the readiness of the MSZMP and of the Hungarian people to search for new solutions and constant renewal. We are deeply convinced that the Hungarian people, led by the MSZMP, will consistently solve the new tasks deriving from the country's social and economic development, and will achieve even greater successes," Zhao Ziyang said and then spoke about Chinese experience in the activity of socialist construction:

"At present we are working on the thorough implementation of the guidelines and policy worked out and adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the Central Committee elected at the 11th CPC Congress; we are building socialism with a Chinese character. [paragraph continues]

There are two fundamental elements to our policy: One is adherence to the four basic principles -- the socialist course, the democratic dictatorship of the people, the leading role of the Communist Party, and the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong; the other is adherence to reform and the policy of openness and economic acceleration."

Sticking to the Four Fundamental Principles is the Guarantee of Stability [subhead]

"Sticking to the four fundamental principles is our country's basic policy and the guarantee for the further development of political stability and unity; we have to stand consistently behind these principles. We are waging a firm struggle against the misleading principles of bourgeois liberalism. We are taking a firm stand in favor of reform and the policy of openness and economic acceleration. Step by step we are continuing to reform our economic management and political systems in order to strengthen social democracy more rapidly and better assert the advantages inherent in the socialist system.

"We believe that socialism should constantly perfect itself and develop through reform; marking time and inflexibility are not allowed. Many new phenomena and problems emerge that need analysis and solutions. Some mistakes are inevitable, because we advance by experimenting. If we take a consistent stand and always sum up our experiences, and we keep all that is useful and correct all that is wrong, then our practical knowledge will no doubt increase and the reform will further deepen and develop.

"Like to the other socialist countries, Hungary is searching for the road and methods of socialist construction in harmony with its national endowments and is collecting much valuable experience. We are ready to exchange these experiences and learn from one another."

Speaking about the conditions of socialist construction work, Zhao Ziyang stressed the following:

Our Peoples Are Anxiously Preserving Peace [subhead]

"The Chinese and Hungarian peoples closely experienced the bitterness of war, and therefore they are anxiously preserving peace. At present the Chinese people wholeheartedly continue their socialist modernization activity and for this we need a peaceful and reliable international environment. Standing firmly on an independent, autonomous, and peaceful foreign policy, together with other peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples, we are making constant efforts to implement disarmament, ease the international situation, and preserve global peace. The MSZMP, the Hungarian Government, and the Hungarian people are actively contributing to fostering detente, disarmament, and dialogue, as well as to strengthening East-West relations and safeguarding global peace. We believe that, irrespective of size, every country can and should contribute to the preservation of global peace. We are confident that global peace can be preserved through the joint efforts of peace-loving countries and peoples."

The guest then spoke about relations between the two peoples and the two countries:

There Are Many Similarities Between Our Two Countries [subhead]

"There is a deep and traditional friendship between the Chinese and Hungarian peoples. Although a great distance separates our countries and our endowments are also vastly different, we still share many identical things. [paragraph continues]

This is the firm foundation of our friendly cooperation. We are happy to see that in recent years our relations have advanced successfully in the political, economic, technological-scientific, and cultural areas, as well as in other walks of life. We are convinced that the talks I have had with Comrades General Secretary Janos Kadar and Premier Gyorgy Lazar will contribute to the mutual acquaintance and friendship of our peoples, and will greatly contribute to the development of our relations.

"Finally, I would like to hope that we will be able to receive Comrades Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar in China as soon as possible, where we can continue our talks and be able to return the cordial and friendly reception which we have enjoyed in Hungary," Zhao Ziyang said in conclusion. He then raised his glass to the flourishing of the Hungarian People's Republic, the prosperity of the Hungarian people, uninterrupted friendly Chinese-Hungarian cooperation, Chinese-Hungarian friendship, peace and socialism, and the health of Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar.

Zhao Interviewed on Visit

LD182151 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Interview with Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, by Andreas Sugar on the "Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; Zhao speaks in Chinese with superimposed Hungarian translation; date, place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC and prime minister, has visited our country. Before his departure, he gave an interview to Andras Sugar:

[Sugar] What were the main issues you discussed in Budapest with Hungarian leaders, and how do you evaluate relations between Hungary and China? Also, where do you see the potential for the further development of these ties?

[Zhao] This is my first visit to Hungary. The MSZMP, the Hungarian Government, and the Hungarian people have given me an affectionate and friendly welcome. During the past 3 days I held discussions with Comrade Kadar, Comrade Lazar, and Comrade Losonczi. In my opinion, our talks have been very fruitful. Our discussions were characterized by an informal, friendly, and sincere atmosphere.

During the course of these talks we examined ways to develop relations between our respective parties and countries. We conducted wide-ranging and far-reaching exchanges of opinions on the problems of the building work and reforms that are taking place in the two countries and on international questions of mutual interest. During the course of these discussions, I became deeply convinced that there were a great many similarities between our respective countries and parties; that we speak the same language. Both sides stated with great satisfaction that our friendly ties had successfully developed in the past few years. We expressed our sincere desire that these ties, which by now have good foundations, should be consistently further strengthened in the future.

When discussing questions of domestic political character, the strongest emphasis was given to the reform taking place under socialist conditions. We raised the reform of the economic and political mechanism. In this area many similar experiences have been gained in the two countries. [paragraph continues]

We hold similar views, for instance, on the point that there is a need for reform in socialism. What is more, that this is an urgent need.

How should we continue this process? It goes without saying that the two countries' situations differ; therefore, concrete methods and measures cannot be completely identical either. At the same time, there are a great many similar features in the basic principles of our reforms, in the main directions, and in the fundamental concepts relating to them.

As regards international issues: Both sides were preoccupied with the easing of international tension and disarmament. We pledged our support for the endeavors Hungary is making to reduce international tension, to achieve disarmament, and to provide an impetus to relations between the Eastern and Western parts of Europe.

As regards bilateral relations: I have already mentioned that both the Chinese and the Hungarian sides were equally satisfied with the development of our ties in recent years. Both sides believe that bright prospects have opened up in our friendly cooperation.

The reason for this can be found in the numerous similarities and in the joint desire to develop our friendly cooperation, and in the fact that a solid basis for this has been created. We can therefore declare with conviction that we have achieved very spectacular progress in several areas. This applies to the fields of the economy, politics, culture, science, and technology.

High-level meetings between our leaders are also becoming increasingly frequent. Relations between the two parties have been restored. We can declare without hesitation that the friendly relations between our parties and countries have entered a new stage in their development.

[Sugar] Let us speak about wider international issues. What is your position concerning the reduction in the number of nuclear weapons and disarmament in general? How do you see the possibility of a reduction in the number of medium-range nuclear weapons, and how does your great country wish to participate in this process of international negotiations?

[Zhao] Our position is that there is a need for a large-scale and decisive curbing of nuclear and traditional armaments. It is our opinion that the two great powers possessing the great nuclear arsenals and the most traditional weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union, must play a special role in disarmament. They must be first to curb the arms race on a large scale.

These days a reduction in the number of medium-range missiles has become a central issue. In our view, identical principles must be employed and identical steps must be taken in Europe and in Asia regarding disarmament. There is a need for balance, because the peace and security of the world cannot be divided among various regions. The peace of Europe and the peace of Asia are equally important.

China has always demonstrated its position on disarmament without practical conduct. I think I do not have to speak about this in detail. When carrying out our first nuclear test, we announced that under no circumstances would we be the first to use nuclear weapons. Last year we announced that we wished to reduce our armed forces by 1 million persons. I can now tell you that we have carried out this plan. [paragraph continues]

China, as a nuclear power, a great power, does not wish to evade its responsibility in the sphere of disarmament. We hope, however, that the two superpowers, the two greatest powers, will be the first to carry out large-scale disarmament, thereby creating the conditions for other states as well to join in the disarmament negotiations, in the international negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

[Sugar] Relations between China and the USSR have developed a great deal in the past decade. I would like to ask to express opinions on the further development that can be envisaged in the near future:

[Zhao] Sino-Soviet relations have developed in numerous areas, such as in the fields of the economy, trade, science and technology, culture, and sports. Bilateral contacts have become more numerous between our countries. In order to normalize relations between the two countries our deputy foreign ministers have so far held four rounds of talks, and these have proved to be useful. Ths spring we also renewed our border talks. These are also proceeding in a good atmosphere. We are therefore witnessing a good beginning.

However, in Sino-Soviet political relations no substantive progress has been made to the present day, and the main reason for this can be found in the factors hindering the development of the two countries' relations.

The main obstacle to progress in Sino-Soviet relations is Cambodia. We have so far been unable to untie the Cambodian knot, and we have therefore been unable to make progress in our political ties. We sincerely desire good-neighborly relations with the USSR, and we are endeavoring to make progress in this area.

[Sugar] Since the time of the student riots, when you took over the post of general secretary, many people have wondered whether the struggle against bourgeois liberalism does not mean an end to the process of reform. How do you see the further possibilities for the development of socialist democracy and for reform?

[Zhao] We in China are unshakeable in our determination to realize our line that we must build socialism with a Chinese character. This direction is characterized by two fundamental features: one is the need to insist on the four basis principles and the other is the need to continue with the policy of reform and opening. These two form a unity; they are not matters which mutually exclude each other.

When we speak about the struggle against bourgeois liberalism, we give this concept a strictly defined particular content. We do not oppose democracy and freedom in general. This is not the case. The struggle against bourgeois liberalism relates first and foremost to the distortions. It is aimed against demands that we should restore capitalism in China, that we pursue the capitalist road. This would not be in accordance with the interests of the Chinese people. This would harm the building work currently underway in China in the interest of modernization. Consequently, we must oppose this intellectual tendency, this ideology. This, however, does not in any way influence our will to carry on with the direction of reform and opening which developed in the wake of the third plenum of 1978, not in the least.

What is more, we can even state that we can create favorable conditions for overcoming bourgeois liberalism only if we continue with the policy of reform and opening, if we accelerate the development of the productive forces of our society, so that the superiority of the socialist system can manifest itself even more fully. Thus, to fight bourgeois liberalism while discarding the policy of reform and opening, would necessarily lead to the strengthening of bourgeois liberalism. Consequently, we must continue with the reform of our economic mechanism. Aside from this, we must make a start on the reform of the political mechanism. The latter means that we must gradually perfect and develop socialist democracy and legality. In other words, we must unshakeably adhere to the two fundamental elements of the line we have followed since the third plenum.

[Sugar] Deng Xiaoping said in one if his statements: there are those who say that we must not open the window because flies and other insects might also fly in. China has opened the window, the fresh air has come in and, naturally, flies have also flown in. The enormous differences in incomes, which upset society's sense of justice, the speculation carried out with the products of the special districts and other phenomena are well known. Are you keeping the window open despite all this?

[Zhao] We want to continue to keep the window open. We cannot close it. We would like to ensure that the fewest possible number of flies enter through it, or when they have flown in, to swat them in time. I have already answered this question. If we want to accelerate the building work in the interest of socialist modernization in our country, we cannot continue with the earlier policy of isolationism. We must not close the window in our fear that things unfavorable to us might also enter, otherwise we close out even that which is necessary for us, that which is positive, and which facilitates our building work in the interest of socialist modernization.

BANYASZ DISCUSSES VISITS, ROMANIAN BORDER INCIDENT

LD182032 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session Thursday. In the press briefing, State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, government spokesman said that the chairman of the Council of Ministers had reported on negotiations with Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the State Council. The Council of Ministers approved the report by notation.

Then, based on a report by the minister of finance, the government examined operations underway concerning preparations for the tax reform. It then discussed other matters.

The first question concerned Hungarian diplomatic activity which has livened up. In reply the spokesman said that in the first half of this year there was a sequence of important visits and negotiations. Janos Kadar visited Sweden in April and the prime minister Italy [sentence as received]. Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter and Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov visited Budapest, and talks with the Mongolian party and government delegation headed by Jambyn Batmonh have recently been held. How we have welcomed Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and Government head [sentence as received]. In addition, there were a number of important meetings among deputy prime ministers, foreign ministers and specialized ministers. Finally, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is currently in Budapest. The consistent activeness of Hungarian foreign policy has for a long time been a part of the foreign policy endeavour of the socialist countries for international security, to maintain peace, and to continue the process begun in Helsinki.

Even at the time when the international climate was distinctly cold we vowed that every country has a responsibility of its own to improve international relations, and we acted accordingly. We have been actively striving to build contacts stressed State Secretary Rezso Banyasz.

Another question concerned the results of the Hungarian-Chinese talks just completed. According to the reply, the talks between Zhao Ziyang and the Hungarian leaders have been in a cordial, friendly, comradely atmosphere. In the negotiations desire and willingness was expressed for relations between the two countries to continue to evolve dynamically in all fields. Information of practical experience and exposure of new opportunity facilitates the expansion of this cooperation. Hungarian and Chinese experience, the spokesman stressed, equally indicate that reform must be an organic part of social progress.

Cooperation between our parties has entered a new phase of development and interstate relations have risen to a higher level. In international relations, despite differing opportunities we have taken an essentially identical position -- the ensurance of peace, the prevention of war and the reduction in armament. We value it highly that the People's Republic of China takes a definite stand in favor of these principles. It has announced that it does not wish to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also takes a position against the militarization of space. Such factors are all of world political significance.

During the course of the meetings, the government spokesman continued, both sides expressed the opinion that regularity in highest level meetings and in exchanges of views effectively contributes to strengthening the traditional friendship between our peoples. As is known, Zhao Ziyang invited Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China, and in the name of Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, he presented a separate invitation to Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

A question was raised concerning the incident that took place recently at the point where Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia have a common frontier, and on investigation of the matter. The state secretary replied as follows:

As is known, our government has always aspired to develop mutually advantageous cooperation in Hungarian-Romanian relations. Secretaries of their party recently held talks in Budapest. Such personal meetings and open exchanges of views make it possible to become better acquainted with views and contribute to mapping out tasks in bilateral relations.

Smooth development of cooperation is a natural demand of our peoples. As regards the serious armed border incident that took place at the frontier meeting point of Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia on May 29th, following investigation by the Hungarian bodies the Romanian side recognized its responsibility and expressed regret. The Hungarian side called upon the responsible Romanian bodies to take the measures required to prevent similar incidents re-occurring.

Then, again in reply to questions, the government spokesman dealth with preparations for the new tax system, the rising crime rate related to tourism, qualitative activity by the churches and other subjects.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH BULGARIA

LD171954 Budapest MTI in English 1851 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the reinstatement of diplomatic relations between Hungary and Bulgaria, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov exchanged telegrams of greetings.

TRADE UNION TALKS HELD WITH SFRY IN SZEGED

LD181938 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Yugoslav trade union talks were held Thursday in Szeged, southern Hungary, where the Hungarian delegation was headed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and the Yugoslav delegation by Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. At the meeting the delegations debated the situation of the trade union movements in their countries, the tasks they are facing, and exchanging views on certain topical issues in the international trade union movement, agreeing on the continued cooperation between their trade unions.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD181927 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution, member of the National Executive of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], minister of the interior of the Republic of Nicaragua arrived in Budapest today for an official, friendly visit, on invitation of Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara. The Nicaraguan delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Kamara.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY -- Over the past one and a half decades the manufacture of computer engineering goods has increased more than 66 times to over 12,000 million forints a year. Hungarian software is abreast of world standards in several fields: The annual production value of programmes, programme packs, user systems and services amounts to 18,000 million forints. Hungarian-developed programme systems have appeared on the markets of the most advanced countries. For instance, Hungarian experts have had a lion's share in the development of the "M Prolog" programme language for fifth-generation computers. Hungary's computer stock consists of 100,000 micro, 3,400 small, 2600 medium and 19 great-performance machines, and 80 per cent of companies use a computer. The industrial research and development for the 7th Five-Year-Plan period (1986-1990) provides for the comprehensive automation of production technologies with computer-aided design and manufacture. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 17 Jun 87 LD]

UN DELEGATE REGRETS U.S. PRESS RESTRICTIONS

LD182216 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 18 Jun 87

[By PAP Correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, June 18 -- Poland today expressed regret at a U.N. body over the restricted access to the U.S. State Department "press sector" by Polish news correspondents.

Addressing the U.N. Information Committee, Polish delegate Kazimierz Tomaszewski noted the discriminatory character of the American move which he said had clearly violated commonly accepted international behavior and CSCE decisions.

Formal differentiation between foreign correspondents seriously hampers the Polish journalists in the fulfillment of their official duties and downgrades their status as correspondents, Tomaszewski said.

He quoted a passage from the Helsinki CSCE Final Act which obliged the sides involved to provide journalists with direct access to sources of information, including official institutions.

Responding later to a reply by the U.S. delegate, Tomaszewski repeated that Polish correspondents in the United States had become faced with great problems in fulfilling their functions, as for instance they are now obliged to seek special permission every time they want to attend a news conference.

In Warsaw, American correspondents enjoy accreditation which entitles them to participate in any news conference, the Polish delegate said.

PRESS, POPE JOHN PAUL II REFLECT ON VISIT

Loranc Delivers Report

LD172019 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1715 GMT 17 Jun 87

["Government report" on Pope John Paul II's third visit to Poland, delivered by Religious Affairs Minister Wladyslaw Loranc at the 17 June session of the Sejm -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, may it please the house:

Pope John Paul II's third visit to Poland ended Sunday, 14 June. This important week, apart from being an intensive religious experience for the Catholic community, enriched the civic experience of all Poles. It reminded them of obvious truths, often forgotten or unappreciated, although they concern the very foundations of the national existence. Poland, which emerged from the cataclysm of World War II as a country with a population of 24 million, welcomed its famous fellow citizen as a country with a population of 38 million. Poland, which lost 40 percent of its modest national estate under the ruins of the greatest war catastrophe, which in 1945 saw an empty place where Warsaw used to be, which saw Gdansk burned down, Wroclaw ruined, as well as thousands of our little towns and villages disfigured by fire, presented the bishop of Rome with impressive altars placed in the landscape of rebuilt and extended cities, in new settlements for many thousands in Czestochowa, Gdynia and Gdansk, Lublin, Lodz, Tarnow, Warsaw, and Szczecin.

Poland, which departed from the Second Republic [Druga Rzeczpospolita; Poland before World Wars I and II] burdened with illiteracy, which painfully afflicted the personality [as heard] of more than one-fourth of the adult population, welcomed John Paul II as a country of educated people, where 8 million citizens graduated from at least a secondary school, including 1.5 million who completed university education. Let me remind you that two-thirds of this new intelligentsia grew up in worker or peasant families.

Poland, which was dragged into the abyss of war by European fascism, lost during that war 2,224 priests, out of 11,753 clergy members, which it had before the war. It lost many churches in 5,215 parishes. This Poland greeted the pope as a country where the community of believers belong to 8,201 parishes, and where the religious life is organized by 22,430 priests. John Paul II was greeted by a country, where more than 500 churches were rebuilt with state help after 1945. Today there are 15,340 churches. At present, despite the economic difficlties and all the social consequences of this fact, 2,239 new church buildings are being built, including 1,097 new churches and chapels. The total area of buildings being built comes to 1.05 million square meters.

John Paul II was welcomed by representatives of the state authorities and the episcopate. He was welcomed by the older generation: the veterans of struggle and labor. He was welcomed by their children and grandchildren: three generations fully aware that, looking outside ourselves, we have reason for pride, but looking before us, we must perceive justified causes of fear and concern about how Poland will meet the great challenge world civilizational development poses for it. After all, all of us want to halt the arms policy of the West to release the means for creating a real, material basis for meeting the justified needs and ambitions of the young generation in all of the countries of the world.

In accordance with his supreme position in the Catholic Church, John Paul II was invited by the Polish episcopate, on the occasion of the 2d Eucharistic Congress. Chairman of the State Council Wojciech Jaruzelski, in a letter sent on 3 December last year inviting the pope expressed hope that his stay in the homeland, and I quote: Enriching the climate of cooperation between state and church, would be exceptionally favorable for the great cause of Polish national accord in the name of the supreme good of the homeland. He also expressed the desire of the state authorities that the visit would increase the noble efforts of all those, who, being aware of the growing threats to peace, act for and create the premises for genuince disarmament and the building of friendly cooperation among the nations and states of Europe and the world.

The invitation was renewed during the visit by the State Council chairman to the Vatican, which took place on 13 January this year, which the pope said was historic. On 14 April, 1987, John Paul II officially informed the State Council chairman that he had accepted the invitation with pleasure. He also expressed the wish that his visit would primarily serve religious purposes. Through this visit, he wrote in his letter, I want to best serve the homeland. I want to perform a service to my fellow countrymen who live there and who constantly undertake anew the toil of all-round renewal. I also want the voice of peace, reconciliation, love, and hope to resound at the threshold of the third millenium of our era, in the center of the European Continent, a place that has lived through so many experiences, disappointments, and sufferings in its history. The good intentions of all sides created the proper climate for the visit.

Such good intentions allowed for visit preparations to be approached with the best will and without vain hopes for the good results to the PRP [Nieplonne Nadziejc] [as heard] Citizen deputies; the third visit was prepared very carefully. The religious goals were defined by the church. Definitions of the goals important to Poland and organizational solutions were created gradually through matter-of-fact cooperation between state authorities and authorities of the Catholic Church.

As we remember, 4 years have passed since the last visit. Then we welcomed the distinguished guest in Poland in the still deeply divided society. Imperialist forces were attempting to isolate our country from international relations. Therefore, we valued John Paul II's visit as a manifestation of breaking through this isolation.

The current situation is different. We have normalized international relations. We have progressed in developing socialist democracy and in many cases above the demands made in 1980 and 1981. However, we are still struggling today with serious economic problems that, to a large extent, result from restrictions and the West's discrimination policy. Therefore, we received with particular attention these accents of the pope's statements in Lublin and in Gdynia in which he noted the development of these cities. The comments made by his holiness in Lodz about the progress in the situation of the working people, despite the still difficult conditions, were received by us with attention, as well as his comments in his farewell speech on the beneficial changes in the panorama of the native land.

The pope's third visit was prepared thoroughly and in depth. I shall just list some facts briefly: meetings of the chairman of the Council of State with the primate of Poland; meetings of the joint commission of government and episcopate representatives; the visit to Poland of Archbishop Silvestrini, secretary of state for church public affairs; and the expanded system of joint state-church teams and preparatory commissions, both at the central level and in places were the pope stayed. Many talks between political and administrative leaderships of voivodships and diocesan bishops were held. These sometimes allowed us to clarify, solve, and establish matters pertaining to the visit and other matters as well. As a result we have clearly received, in the course of these preparations, a new level of cooperation between the state and the church. I shall return to this matter at the end of my report.

Joint concern for the correct passage of the pilgrimage and the good climate of talks allowed us to jointly establish the route of the visit, which included Warsaw, Lublin, Tarnow, Krakow, Szczecin, Gdynia, Gdansk, Czestochowa, Lodz, and Warsaw again. The establishment of the detailed program was also achieved quickly. The visit was an organizational undertaking on an enormous scale.

It required the effort of hundreds of thousands of people, of the clergy and enterprise employees, of the militia and church marshals. It was a difficult test for transport, trade, and health service employees and all public services employees. The following facts and figures show the scale of the tasks employed to ensure health and medical care: 14,160 health service personnel, including 2,500 doctors; 800 ambulances; two helicopters; and one ambulance plane. Medical aid was rendered to 22,234 people; 578 patients were admitted to the hospital. Full hotel, catering, and transport facilities were provided along the entire route for 1,659 journalists, including 574 foreign journalists; 400 service staff; and about 5,000 foreign tourists. Polish railways carried 1,466,000 people. Besides regular trains, 486 additional trains were put into service during this period. Polish Motor Transport [PKS] buses carried 433,000 people. Besides regular buses, 2,495 special buses were run. Urban transport operated efficiently and the public roads were properly prepared.

The most difficult thing organizationally -- the pilgrims' leaving the mass venues -- went off without any great problems. The Communications Ministry provided microphone facilities at 25 places and telecommunications facilities, including 100 international telephone and telex links and 170 links for radio and television. The food industry produced additional goods on deadline. Trade and catering equipment supplies were provided. The supply of basic foodstuffs to both local people and pilgrims was very good. Trade and catering carried out their tasks well. This effort requires all who took part in it to be given heartfelt thanks and their effort to be held in grateful remembrance.

The course of Pope John Paul II's visit, which took place from 8-14 June, was extensively reported by mass media. Polish television broadcast a total of 28 hours and 40 minutes of central and local live relays. Polish radio transmitted three times as much, not counting special reports and commentaries in radio and television bulletins. For that reason, I feel under no obligation to discuss in detail the implementation of the visit's program. I shall only recall the welcoming of the guest at Okecie Airport on 8 June and his meeting on the same day with the chairman of the Council of State at Warsaw Royal Castle, which, rebuilt by the joint effort of the whole society, is itself a symbol of benefits and values resulting from concerted cooperation of people with various world outlooks.

The visit ended with an unscheduled second meeting between the pontiff and the chairman of the Council of State.

John Paul II's visit to Poland was followed with great and cordial interest by millions of Poles. Almost 5 million people took part in 19 masses and religious meetings, and about 104 million people greeted the pope on his route. The participants showed a high degree of self-discipline. They subjected themselves to some difficulties and obstacles which, unfortunately, are unavoidable for the sake of the honored guest's security and maintaining order.

One ought to mention here the stance of some Western journalists eagerly fulfilling orders [zamowienia] from the proprietors and owners of agencies and newspapers. They were not interested in the theological and moral reasoning of the head of the church. They did not follow the Eucharistic Congress. For that minority, the image of the visit had already been programmed before the pope's arrival in Poland. They said "the pope" but they thought "politics"; they said "religion" but they were hungry for sensation and scuffles. And since there was an order, there were also those who executed it. They eagerly brought banner accessories and prepared appropriate slogans to be shouted. However these facts do not count. They remained a fringe and an unsuccessful attempt to disturb the religious nature of the pilgrimage. It was a confirmation that the situation in the country is stable, society is mature and the actions of the authorities effective.

During the visit we listened to the pontiff raising issues relating to peace, the dignity of work, the moral state of society, the bonds of Polonia abroad with the home country, and the younger generation. We followed his words with attention and sometimes with satisfaction because of several convergent assessments thinking they were forecasting further cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church. We are gaining positive experiences in this cooperation with this church, and other churches, and religious associations.

The voice of peace closely expressed the feelings of all our motherland's inhabitants, but above all those who themselves experienced -- I am referring here to the idea in the pope's speech in Warsaw castle -- the terrible hecatomb and danger of World War II.

I would like to recall at this point the words of our guest ennuciated several years ago, but recalled by him 2 days before arriving in Poland. These are the words: World peace could be developed by greater trust between nations and states, trust that is manifested and proven through constructive negotiations aimed at putting an end to the arms race, and at releasing the enormous resources that can be utilized to lessen poverty and feed millions of human beings.

John Paul recalled that a lack of trust and willingness to cooperate for everyone's good results in a deepening of world divisions and signficantly hinders efforts to achieve a true and peaceful justice. How aptly those words were said in the presence of the President of the United States of America. The PPR shares those principles and is implementing them. The plan presented by the chairman of the Council of State at the Second PRON Congress confirms that assessment.

The consideration shown by the government and the moral teachings of John Paul II for the great problem of agriculure and the plight of human work are comparable. We noted the word solidarity used in some homilies. It was many years before that word permeated from the working class through to the language of church social documents, to religious teaching. We see this as an advantageous example of working class tradition, the influence of the working class, raised by its own efforts, on the whole of social life in the contemporary world.

If we compare that evolution, for example, to the Polish Catholic Church's change of attitude about agricultural reform, after 40 years not only its approval but also its praise, we find in this aspect of the visit a basis to talk about our common concern for the dignity of work, and therefore, about the right to be employed; about the correct conditions to carry it out; about the right to be paid proportionally to the social utility result. Comparing concerns for a consistent workers' promotion policy allows for the prospect of limiting controversial elements in developing cooperation and the elements of joint responsibility not only for work but also for working people, a manifestation of human concern for workers in other countries as well.

The government, with such understanding of worker solidarity, will also be ready in this sphere for joint efforts. Citizen deputies, the third visit of John Paul II to Poland grew out of the direct religious cause. It was the fruit of positive transformations in the sociopolitical situation in Poland. The visit confirmed the permanence and correctness of the principles of the PPR religious policy occupies a signficant place. Those interested inrelations between the socialist state and the church and religious associations include Catholics who value the durability of the fundamental principles and who remember the not-so-good experiences of 1951-1955, as well as the believers of other faiths who often have full equality and freedom of religion for the first time in history.

Freedom is also important for nonbelievers too, who, because they are a minority, are still in danger from a lack of tolerance in their neighborhoods and places where their children are studying.

The foundations of PPR religious policies are in the Constitution. It establishes the equal rights of citizens, regardless of belief. It prohibits the spreading of hatred, contempt, or humiliation of people because of differences in religion.

It protects the freedom of conscience and belief and the freedom to perform religious functions by the church and religious associations. It prohibits forced participation in religious ceremonies, as well as permits participation in them. It introduces a separation of church and state. From this principle the lay character of state institutions, including schools is derived. It is the foundation of the legal regulation of the situation of religious associations. It is worth recalling these stable principles, stressed so frequently in the statements of our state leaders, and above all, the principles realized in practice.

Here I would like to quote Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement at the 10th party congress: Poland needs constructive state and church cooperation. It could be expressed in particular in joint efforts for peace, in condemnation of the activation of the revisionist forces, in increased solicitude for the natural environment, protection of cultural heritage, and efforts to maintain the patriotic bonds of the expatriate Poles with the homeland. We should also search for possibilities for broad cooperation in combatting social pathologies and struggling for the population's moral health. Relgiousness often does not go hand in hand with social attitudes and social morality. It is not without the influence of church doctrine that for years we have been beating the European population growth records.

In this situation, efforts at creating a work ethic, civic responsibility, concern to increasing the national assets, and ensuring the material conditions for family life should not be left exclusively to the state. Therefore, we favor broadening cooperation and limiting contradictions and misunderstandings. We respect the church's identity and its personality. We expect and will demand respect for the Constitution, PPR laws, and the social raison d'etat of the socialist state. This is the end of the quoted thought.

The government's practical measures grow out of this courageous and honest political thought. It will not be subject to change for the whole of Polish society is interested in maintaining it. People practicing various religions have been living on Polish soil for centuries. We remind you that that deputies' benches are occupied by people representing orthodox and evangelical cobelievers. We respect the activity of each church and every religious association; the efforts of each contributes to our collective life, and defined cultural and civic values. Their research creates solutions, without which collective life could be threatened by narrow-mindedness, one-sidedness, and intolerance.

Mr Speaker, may it please the Sejm: Three days have passed since John Paul II's third visit to the PPR. This is too short a time to draw up a balance of that visit, therefore, I have brought before the house only a synthetic report on its course. However, already today, considering the words said in both farewell speeches, one can make several observations.

The visit by the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church and head of the Vatican State, at the invitation of the PPR's supreme authorities and the episcopate of the Polish Catholoic Church, confirms the permanence and irrevocability of the country's stabilization and the normalization of its international relations.

It gives eloquent expression to the conduct of an open policy and to effectively overcoming the political, social, and economic difficulties caused by the crisis. The meeting in the castle and the conversation in the visit's final phase confirm this assessment; one may suppose they express the will of both sides to further this policy's development under new conditions and in a new way.

The climate of preparations for the visit is the obvious and lasting result of the visit. This is not only the earliest success but also the one of permanent significance. New skills in cooperation between the authorities and the church hierarchy have formed. The dialogue is understood more profoundly today. The principle of jointly solving tasks and joint needs, which is a principle practical and visible to all citizens and is coming to life with the universal and active participation of all citizens, means a lot. This value has been created in our country and will remain in our country. We have simply made a big step forward in joint responsibility. These achievements should be valued by us and protected and developed.

The papal pilgrimage has sharpened the memory of our nation and others' about Poland's tragic experience during the years of the war against fascism. Important words recalling this experience were uttered at the castle. The stay in Majdanek brought the whole horror back to Europe's memory. The youth in Westerplatte experienced the impact of our history. The presence of these experiences in the nation's memory was encouraged by the completion of the beatification process of Bishop Michal Kozal, a prisoner of Dachau concentration camp.

If we consider the times when society had these experiences and what they say about the political gestures recently performed by Ronald Reagan and hold them against the backdrop of the Reichstag, when we will agree that the Holy See's efforts to expand the zone of peace and increase the chances for peace have gained new confirmation. The known benefits of the visit and those yet unmentioned do not comprise its full image. The visit was also watched with attention from outside our country's borders. At this juncture one must repeat that for our nation it is a matter of enormous importance to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations with neighboring nations, including the nations of socialist Lithuania, Belorussia, the Ukraine, and all nations of the Soviet Union.

They are based on the internationalist understanding of common interests and the fraternal bond of our nations' workers. We constitute a socialist commonwealth without which the guarantee of durability of our borders and peaceful development would be an illusion.

The week of the pope's visit was a festive one for Polish Catholics because a working day was turned into day off so workers could take part in the masses. Tomorrow is the holiday of the Corpus Christi Church. We are one of the few states in which this is an official holiday.

There are many more working days then holidays, however. Thus, most important is the cooperation between the state and the church on ordinary days and the joint effort between believers and nonbelievers on such days. First and foremost, these ordinary days will determine how deep and patriotically binding these individual and collective experienes of festive days are.

Paper Assesses 'Expectations'

AU181503 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 87 p 2

[Commentary by PAP Reporter Zdzislaw Morawski: "After the Visit"]

[Text] For many months John Paul II's projected visit to his fatherland produced many expectations and hopes, which were contradictory at times, both in Poland and outside of it. Now that the visit is over and we know its history and atmosphere as well as its impact on Poland and the world, we can make the first attempt to assess what is really was, what expectations it fulfilled, and what it did not.

Let us begin with the atmosphere of the pope's many meetings in his fatherland. The general expectation here and abroad was that this atmosphere would differ from that during his previous visits. Now we now that these expectations were correct because John Paul's pilgrimage across Poland reflected a different, better, calmer, and more serious atmosphere. It is fact that the pope was welcomed by a different Poland than the one of 4 years ago. He was welcomed by a Poland stronger through ever expanding national agreement. Many crucial events helping to intensify and broaden the dialogue and civic maturity of our people have occurred and novel forms of democracy and social institutions have developed in the past 4 years.

The excellent cooperation between state and church authorities prior to the visit continued to be favorable during the visit itself. This was so at the central level as well as in all voivodships and places visited by the pope.

The hundreds of thousands of people who attended that multitude of divine services and meetings surely gave no thought to the organizational aspect of that enormous enterprise. That generally exemplary order was ensured and that radio and television transmissions were carried out for the country and the world from several places in a single day was only possible because thousands and thousands of priests, functionaries in blue uniforms, members of church organizations, technicians, journalists, postal workers, health service workers, transportation workers, and trade workers did their work before and during the visit.

The visit was a difficult test; we passed with flying colors, demonstrating in practice the meaning of pluralism in the socialisat state and the meaning of mutual tolerance in our country, in which Christian traditions coexist with achievements resulting from the realization of the program stemming from rationalist and earthly premises.

On the other hand, the expectations of all those who treated the papal visit as a pretext or convenient opportunity to realize the plans that have nothing to do with religious affairs and the country's good did not materialize. Those who thought they would be able to take advantage of the visit, to provoke disturbances, and to undermine the difficult achievements of the past few years were disappointed.

Large masses of people attended the great meetings. How many of them let themselves be drawn into attempts to provoke incidents and to undermine the dignified atmosphere of the visit, attempts that foreign countries had continued to announce for a long time? One or two in a thousand. Even if we assume that five people in a thousand were drawn into such attempts, then they represented a very thin margin. [paragraph continues]

Yes there were some attempts to organize rallies after religious meetings; a most overwhelming majority of the people did not join these attempts and rejected them. This was certainly proof of the calm, dignity, and maturity of our people, maturity they had to pay for with hard experience. This was proof that our people share responsibility for events in our country and that they respected our honored guest.

Some of the several-hundred-strong Western journalists, who accompanied the pope in Poland, decide that very thin margin of our people was the main feature of the visit. They assumed this position before hand because they are interested neither in Poland's true image nor in the pope nor in our Catholic Church. Their purpose was to exploit the papal visit for the game against the Polish state, against just that socialist state that took us back to the western and northern territories of our Piasts and in which the third papal pilgrimage took place. It is precisely to these journalists that we should dedicate the papal appeal from Jasna Gora asking writers to overcome the barrier of fear, selfishness, and bad manners.

The pope made 26 homilies and speeches as planned, not including many improvized addresses of welcome and greetings. His words reached whoever wanted to hear them.

The pope's speeches were broadcast either countrywide or regionally over large tracts of the country by radio and television.

These speeches were a feature of Poland's open information policy and became part of the Polish dispute [spor], dialogue, and cooperation.

We have already written about the first day of the visit, which also marked its state character. The closing bracket of this state character of the visit was the second meeting last Sunday between our honored guest and his host, the State Council chairman.

Both Wojciech Jaruzelski's meetings with Pope John Paul II and the speeches made at the Warsaw Royal Palace were of the same tenor on matters of peace and patriotism.

Pope Notes Society's 'Maturity'

LD181027 Warsaw PAP in English 0036 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Rome, June 17 -- Pope John Paul II reflected over his third pilgrimage to Poland, ended last weekend, during his weekly general audience at St. Peter's Square today. He said in part:

"Looking at the whole of my visit, at its programme as well as the issues raised in the homilies and speeches, one must note with appreciation the great matur[illegible]y of entire society.

"It was that maturity which made it possible to touch upon many important and difficult matters around which serious tensions had arisen over the past few years. All of them could be publicly raised and commented on according to the importance they are given by the Gospel, the church and its social science.

"The fact that all that was possible just in the way it was accomplished certainly serves the progress of the dialogue aimed at both social justice and peace. Internal peace as well as peace in the international aspect of the present-day world.

"Nowhere was disturbed the strictly religious character of a liturgical congregation or the whole of the visit," the pontiff noted.

He singled out a number of momentous events during his pilgrimage, including the solemn services at the Wawel Castle and Jasna Gora shrine, a visit to wartime Nazi death camp Majdanek, or a meeting with officials of the Polish Ecumenical Council.

The pope listed separately his call on the Royal Castle in Warsaw and two talks with President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

"I am taking this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the state authorities and various administration bodies who had facilitated favourable conditions for that visit, so rich in both its programme and subject-matters.

"I am deeply grateful to the episcopate and its chairman, the cardinal primate, for its inexpressibly fortunate and fruitful initiative of staging the National Eucharistic Congress," the pope said.

He addressed the Polish pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, recalling Paul VI's words:

"Poland rich and happy... in the interest of peace and good cooperation between the nations of Europe.

"These are the wishes which today after the close of the visit I am addressing to all my fellow countrymen in Poland and all over the world," the pope said.

WOJCIK MEETS GUSEV, MESSNER TALKS AT POZNAN FAIR

Wojcik Views Soviet Trade

LD170515 Warsaw PAP English 2044 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 -- During a meeting at the Poznan International Fair today, Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik and USSR's Vice-Premier, head of the Soviet governmental delegation to the fair Vladimir Gusev discussed issues of economic cooperation and trade exchange between Poland and the USSR.

The sides underscored the favourable pace of realization of trade turnovers which support the assumptions of the trade protocol of the Five-Year Trade Agreement. Much attention was paid to the issues of technological progress.

According to the sides' assessment, the policy of reforms of economic management systems both in Poland and the Soviet Union, particularly in foreign trade, is substantially conducive to the creation and dissemination of new economic links.

After visiting the Polish stands at the fair, the Soviet delegation placed orders for many new products, particularly those of the chemical industry.

Minister Wojcik met in Poznan with Australia's Secretary of State to the Ministry for Industry, Technology and Commerce Vincent Fitzgerald to discuss the current state and assumptions of development of bilateral trade exchange.

The sides found that there were possibilities for an extention of agricultural cooperation with particular interest in sheep-breeding. They also found it possible to widen the assortment of Polish deliveries to Australia, mainly machine industry products, and to establish industrial cooperation..

The Polish enterprises will present their trade offer at a Jubilee Melbourne '88 Fair marking the 200th anniversary of Australia.

Also today, Minister Wojcik received Deputy-Secretary-General of the Federal Economic Chamber of Austria Herbert Reiger. The sides highly assessed the scope and size of Austrian offers presented at the fair, and stressed the federal economic chamber's considerable contribution to promoting the Polish joint venture law in Austria which is testified by a considerable interest of Austrian firms in such forms of cooperation with Poland.

Asked by a PAP journalist about the goals of his visit to Poland and to the fair, U.S. President's personal envoy Dan Rostenkowski said that this year's American exhibition meant their return to the fair after a long pause.

As President's representative and thinking about the future, I came to Poznan to encourage the development of economic cooperation with the Polish Government and do the same in relation to economic circles of both countries, I hope that this development will take place as soon as the coming twelve months. For us the Polish market is a developing one though it was avoided because of the sanctions. I also think that the Polish industry is also interested in the trade and cooperation with the U.S.

Messner Praises Progress

LD150835 Warsaw PAP in English 0110 GMT 15 Jun 87

["Premier on Poznan Fair" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- In an interview for PAP, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner said that after a period of some collapse in the early 1980's, when the fair was just poor for various reasons, though mostly for reasons independent of Poland, now the fair is definitely every year greater.

"It offers an excellent opportunity to make new contracts, agree the directions of cooperation, promote Polish products as well as receive impulses from the external world by the Polish industries," Messner said.

Visiting a Poznan International Fair for the fourth time, and second time as premier, Messner said he saw clear progress both with regard to number of the exhibitors and the standards of their offers.

He noted the presence of developed Western states, such as Japan, "an advanced country of excellent technologies which used here could have a highly positive effect on the modernization of the Polish economy. There can be different forms of cooperation. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Messner noted that for the first time U.S. industries were represented in a national display after several years of absence in what "is a modest undertaking, but it is only a beginning.

"I believe that this year's fair is a sign of progress and demonstrates the potential of the Polish economy and Polish exports, especially in electronics and other advanced technology areas, but also in the traditional domains," the premier said, adding he hoped the 60th fair next year will be even better.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Signs Agreement Renewal

FL181445 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Cuba and Poland signed the renewal of a 1961 scientific, culture, and education agreement in Warsaw yesterday. Foreign Ministers Isidoro Malmierca and Marian Orzechowski signed the document.

Discusses Pact Document

FL181517 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1409 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski said during a meeting with his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca that the peace-seeking offensive launched by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will help release the world from the threat of a nuclear holocaust. Foreign Minister Malmierca is in Warsaw for an official visit.

The two foreign ministers emphasized that the action has been supported in the document issued during the meeting held by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. Poland made its contribution toward disarmament and cooperation by presenting a plan to reduce weapons systems in central Europe.

The Cuban foreign minister said in Sofia that Cuba, Poland, and all progressive countries support Nicaragua's just struggle against the United States' political and military aggression.

JARUZELSKI MEETS NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT RAMIREZ

PA182223 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado was received today by Polish State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski. Ramirez delivered a message from President Daniel Ortega. The vice president, who is on a working tour, conversed with Jaruzelski and discussed the social, political, and economic development of the two countries. They also discussed the plans to reduce armaments and strengthen trust in central Europe, an initiative that Ramirez approved.

The Polish leader voiced his support for the Nicaraguan people's struggle for sovereignty and independence.

RYSINSKI VIEWS INTERNAL POLICY, ARMS TO CONTRAS

PA031350 [Editorial Report] Managua BARRICADA in Spanish on 1 June on page 3 carries a 1,000-word report on an interview with Polish Ambassador to Nicaragua Mieczyslaw Rysinski. The report includes statements by Rysinski on, among other topics, the current Soviet policy of renewal (politica de Renovacion), the current political situation in Poland, and relations between the Catholic Church and the regime, and reports on the alleged sale of weapons to the Nicaraguan contras by Poland.

Rysinski says that the new policy implemented by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is moving the Soviet Union forward and is making the socialist world increasingly attractive. "The leaders of the Western countries (capitalist countries) know what this means for them," he adds.

Rysinski discusses the crisis that has affected Poland since 1980, providing details on the labor situation and the domestic and foreign causes for the crisis. He gives his opinion of the U.S. attitude toward the socialist world, specifically in the economic and political fields. Rysinski speaks of alleged efforts by the United States to create an "anti-Soviet feeling in Poland by spreading rumors about the danger of a Soviet intervention in Poland." He then goes on to say that the Polish Government is introducing changes and is succeeding in stabilizing the country, in particular, the economic sector.

Rysinski also answers questions about the political situation in Poland, noting that political stability is also being achieved. He says: "There is practically no political opposition." In regard to church-state relations, he says: "There is a continual dialogue between the church and state." He adds that the church has a strong position in his country, and that the next visit of the pope to Poland "'could be very useful in strengthening dialogue'" between the parties.

Rysinski adds that the Western press' "psychological war" against Poland has continued, with recent reports of uprisings in Warsaw jails and propaganda about the visit of Senator Edward Kennedy to Poland. He then says there have also been reports of alleged sales of Polish weapons to the Nicaraguan contras.

In response, Rysinski cities Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban on the arms sales issue, who denied that arms had been sold to the contras, saying: "We sell arms only to friendly countries. We make direct contact with authorized representatives of their governments. All of Poland's military merchandise contracts stipulate that Polish military equipment cannot be sold to a third country without the Polish Government's authorization."

MOROCCO'S FILALI TO PAY VISIT END OF JUNE

LD181806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, Abdellatif Filali, head of diplomacy of the Kingdom of Morocco, will pay an official visit to Poland during the last 10 days of June.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ON RCP PEC MEETING 5 JUN

AU061541 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, the RCP Central Committee PEC met on 5 June.

The PEC discussed the fulfillment of the May plan as well as the steps for the implementation of the plan for June and for the whole year.

There were good results in the observance of the plan tasks in the month of May, when the overall performance was better than in the same period last year. However, enterprises, central departments and ministries failed to take firm action toward a rhythmical fulfillment of the plan, and toward an end to all shortfalls in economic activities -- thus, the achievements were below the provisions and the potential.

The party general secretary Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, criticized all that and urged the government, the ministries, the central departments, all economic units to take efficient measures and end all negative situations, to thoroughly improve the overall performance, to recoup the arrears and exemplarily to implement the plan for the on-going month, the half-year and the whole year. There must be concern to promptly solve all the problems that are related to the manufacture of quality production for export, for which end priority should be given to planning, preparing and starting it, to supplying the materials and facilities, and delivering all commodities in due time to meet the terms of the contracts concluded with foreign beneficiaries. To manufacture quality production for export should be a central question for the ministries and all economic units. The party general secretary urged a daily check of the planned production, particularly of the production for export.

In consideration of the large oversized stocks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked that the specially appointed commission come up with a program for these stocks to be used. The government will have to report every week on the progress in the liquidation of oversized stocks. It decided to set up commissions for each ministry and central department to liquidate oversized stocks and use them in the economy. Furthermore, measures were urged to end the unfinished production stocks that continue to be large, as well as to better plan their size and better use them.

Moreover, the party general secretary urged firm measures for the established consumption norms to be observed and lowered, for production spending to drop. The government and ministries are held responsible for the strict observance of the consumption norms for raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy by all economic units.

A higher productivity to meet the provisions of the production and work organization and modernization programs must be in the focus. Firm measures were urged for a most efficient use of all facilities, the best shift schedule and a prompt redistribution of the work force to meet the concrete demands of production in one department or another, for a most efficient distribution of the work force within each ministry, central department or enterprise. The Ministry of Labor, the General Trade Union Organization of Romania, and the Council of Economic and Social Organizations were urged to show a higher sense of responsibility in the fulfillment of their work force organizations, distribution and utilization tasks and attributions.

In the field of investment, the government, the ministries, the central departments and construction organizations were urged to make the implementation of the program of starting new units and recouping arrears in this area the centerpiece of their activity. Further action must be taken to strengthen the responsibility for the on-time delivery of equipment, for the prompt, on-the-spot settlement of every problem and the commissioning of the planned units on time.

In reference to the tasks of agriculture, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the Ministry of Agriculture, the people's councils, the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils, all farm units must perform all maintenance works and harvesting well and on time by rigorously respecting the timetable so that larger productions be taken in, as was planned, and the targets of the new agrarian revolution be met.

Steps will have to be taken in due time to properly evaluate the crop and harvest it as soon as it is ripe, with barley taking 3 to 4 days and wheat 8 to 10 days, for all machines and other means available to be used and avoid any loss of crop. Maintenance and other seasonal works must be the concern of all of the village work force, the effort of which must eventually concentrate on the thorough preparation of the harvesting campaign.

The party general secretary assessed that every condition is in place for the tasks for the month of June and the first half of the year to be fulfilled by better organizing production and work, strengthening discipline and responsibility in each unit and sphere of activity. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said he believed that if everyone, from the PEC, the government, the executive of ministries, central departments and enterprises, party bodies, and organizations down to each working collectivity pledged to work most responsibly and exigently, and with a higher sense of initiative and dedication, all the provisions of the production plan for each field could be met to honour the party national conference.

Next on the PEC's agenda were the nominations for winners of the socialist contest to overfulfill Romania's single economic and social development plan for 1986 which it discussed and approved.

Likewise, the PEC meeting examined and approved the proposals on the way of preparing and unfolding the general elections of deputies for the municipal people's councils, the sectors of Bucharest Municipality, and town and commune people's councils. It has been established that the criteria endorsed for the general elections of March 1985, regarding the number of constituencies, where two or three nominations for one seat are to be made, as well as the composition of the candidates for these categories of people's councils be maintained for the next elections, which will be held on 15 November 1987.

The party bodies, the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front councils, people's councils, and mass and civic organizations were requested to ensure a better preparation and unfolding of the electoral campaign, thus make the elections a new and strong manifestation of our socialist democracy, of the unflinching unity of the whole nation around the party, and of the determination of all our homeland's citizens to work resolutely and with a sense of responsibility in order to optimally implement the country's socioeconomic development plans and programs, the 1986-90 5-year plan provisions, and the objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress.

During the meeting of the RCP Central Committee PEC, an account was read of the official friendship visit Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, paid to Romania 25-27 May.

The PEC was highly appreciative of the results of the visit, of the talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, which open, by the agreements reached, new prospects to the bilateral relations going down as a new important moment in the development of the fine links between the two parties, countries and peoples. Emphasis was placed on the essential role of summit meetings in the continuous strengthening of the traditional Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration.

The PEC stressed with satisfaction that, during the talks, the joint wish was expressed to give larger dimensions and a richer content to the manysided relations between the two countries, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, based on the principles of socialism, of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance, in the interests and to the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace the world over.

Emphasis was placed on the special importance of agreements, reached during the visit, on taking to a higher level the economic collaboration by intensifying cooperation and specialization in production, in peak industrial branches in particular -- so as to meet their own needs and to increase exports in third markets. Stress was put on the importance of the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific and Technological Collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union Until 2000, which, by its provisions and targets, secures the expansion and diversification of collaboration in these domains, in keeping with the growing possibilities of the two countries' national economies.

Likewise, emphasis was placed on the significance of the resolve, reiterated during the summit, to amplify the collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, with the stress falling on its role in the general development of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The PEC evinced the profound significance of the exchanges of views Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev had in connection with the major international issues, and with the evolution of the communist and worker movement in the current stage.

The importance was stressed of the two party leaders' determination to develop the collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union internationally, at the UN and in other international organisms, their active participation, together with the other socialist states, with all progressive, democratic forces everywhere in the struggle for halting the arms race and disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, for the strengthening of security, trust and cooperation in Europe and the world over, for the achievement of a lasting peace on our planet.

The PEC unanimously approved the results of the new Romanian-Soviet summit and asked the government, ministries, other central organs and institutions to take all the measures for the best implementation of the agreements reached with secure the ever more powerful development of the collaboration and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The meeting of the RCP Central Committee PEC heard an account of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Berlin on 28-29 May, 1987. The PEC, the release on its meeting shows, highly assessed the activity by Nicolae Ceausescu at the Berlin meeting, the way the party general secretary presented Romania's position on the matters discussed, stressing that it fully accorded with the orientations established by the 13th congress of the party, with the interests and aspirations of the Romanian people, with the general cause of socialism, detente, collaboration and peace in Europe and the world.

The PEC highlighted the importance of the documents signed and endorsed at the Berlin meeting, that emphasize the great responsibility shown by the Warsaw Pact countries for the problems of peace and disarmament, as well as their will to work, together with the other states, with the progressive, advanced forces everywhere, for the halting of the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, for the affirmation of a new policy, of detente, security and broad cooperation among nations, for the building of a better and more just world, free of weapons and wars. In that sense, emphasis was placed on the importance of the document "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact Member-States". It was stressed that this doctrine started from the necessity of defending the socialist gains, the states' integrity and national independence and has a strictly defensive character, completely excluding any offensive action against other states, the violation in any form of independence, of the frontiers and territorial integrity of other states. The elaboration of the Military Doctrine started from the theoretical and practical conclusion regarding the impossibility of the war in conditions of existence of the nuclear weapons and from the necessity of banning any war in society's life.

Fully endorsing the activity initiated by the Romanian delegation, as well as the documents signed and adopted at the Berlin meeting, the reiterated Romania's determination to work in close unity with the other socialist countries, with all peoples of the world, for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the elimination of the war danger, for the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict, for the building of a world of peace, understanding and cooperation in which all nations may devote their creative efforts to free, independent development on the path to economic and social progress.

The PEC also resolved current problems of the party and state activity.

PEC MEETING ESTABLISHES ELECTIONS FOR NOVEMBER

AU052048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1987 -- General elections of deputies for the Municipal People's Councils, the sectors of Bucharest Municipality, the town and commune people's councils will take place in Romania, on November 15, 1987.

The proposals on the elections were examined today, June 5, in the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. It was established that the criteria endorsed for the general elections of March 1985 as regarded the number of constituencies where two or three nominations for one seat are to be made, as well as the composition of the candidates be maintained. [sentence as received]

In the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analyzed a string of questions related to the fulfilment of the economic plan for 1987.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES REVIEWED

AU051748 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1412 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1987 -- Romania earmarks between 1.5 and 1.6 percent from the national income for environmental protection, a domain in which almost 37,000 people work. Gold medalled for its ecologic actions and programmes, it has virtually been filed with a net-work of computerized stations and systems to control water, soil and air pollution. More than 10,000 industrial spent gas purifying plants, over 4,500 waste water treatment stations and many other fixed assets operate in the country. Nearly 95 per cent of the installations are Romanian-made, a proof of the special interest shown in the development of environmental protection and a higher quality of life.

Firm measures were taken to control soil erosion. More than 1.5 million hectares were reclaimed for agriculture. In the last ten years embankments and other river improvement works were done along some 6,000 kms. A wide-scope water improvement and irrigation programme was worked out and applied according to multidisciplinary researches and ecologic outlook.

The maintenance of a climatic and ecologic balance required measures to regenerate forests, scientifically administrate woods, and place large areas with special floristic, faunal, geological and touristic values under the protection of the law. More than 380 natural reservations were created, some of which are included in the international relevant list. In the national park in Retezat Mountain, in the Danube Delta and many other places of scientific and ecologic interest steady research work is done on the evolution of the flora and fauna, and on pedoclimatic phenomena.

In industrial centres and in large communities actions were taken to extend green areas and build artificial lakes. In 16 big cities laboratories were set up for environmental protection. The National Council for Environmental Protection coordinates special programmes for the improvement of the environment in all localities, and cooperates with similar bodies in scores of states.

Romania also takes part in programmes regarding the international community that is willing to live in a sound, unaltered environment and have a high quality of life.

Being one of the first countries in the world that placed the environment under the protection of the law, Romania has declared for the expansion of cooperation among states in ensuring an ecologic balance of the planet, as part of the aggregate of problems facing mankind, starting above all from the need to achieve disarmament, create a favourable climate for the progress of all nations, improve the economic, social and political mechanisms which govern the man-society-nature relationship.

Every year the world environment day has been marked in Romania as a highly important event apt to underline mankind's obligation to watch over its destiny and the destiny of future generations.

USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Visits Tito's Grave

LD190848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0802 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, the USSR minister for foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Belgrade this morning on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport the Soviet foreign minister and his wife were met and greeted by his wife and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Milan Veres, the Yugoslav ambassador in the Soviet Union, and Viktor Maltsev, the Soviet ambassador in Yugoslavia, were also present.

Immediately upon his arrival in Belgrade, Eduard Shevardnadze visited the Memorial Center and laid flowers on President Tito's grave.

Official Yugoslav-Soviet talks will begin this morning. Eduard Shevarnadze and Raif Dizdarevic will exchange views on all aspects of bilateral cooperation and topical international issues. During his visit to Yugoslavia the Soviet foreign minister will be received by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency; Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Branko Mikulic, president of the Executive Council. In addition to Belgrade, the guest from the Soviet Union will also visit Dubrovnik.

Eduard Shevardnadze will end his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia on Sunday.

Sundic Views Visit

LD181624 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] It should be stressed on the eve of the visit to our country by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze that one of the visit's aims is to carry out preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The official and friendly visit by Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister for foreign affairs, to Yugoslavia will contribute to the further development and advancement of comprehensive bilateral cooperation which has as its foundation the well-known principles from the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow statement of 1956. The views of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union on many of the topical issues on international relations are either very similar or identical. The two countries cooperate closely in activities to resolve major world problems and, in particular, to overcome the chasm of mistrust between countries with differing social orders. Of course, there are differences in Yugoslav and Soviet standpoints resulting from the two countries' different status. However, these differences have not stopped them from cooperating whenever the need arises, regardless of the proximity of or differences in their views on individual issues.

In the area of bilateral cooperation, and economic cooperation in particular, major results have been achieved. Particular emphasis must be placed on the two countries' preparedness to further ex[illegible]d and promote economic cooperation. In any case, it suffices to mention that the Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's most important foreign trade partner and that it will continue to be so for a long time. True, there still exists untapped potentials in this sphere, but this fact cannot blur the results achieved so far.

Cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU is of particular importance for Yugoslav-Soviet relations. It is with great respect that the two parties view each other's efforts to remove shortcomings and problems confronting them in their domestic development, especially in implementing the resolutions of their party congresses.

Very interesting processes are underway in the Soviet Union, that both Yugoslavia and the entire world are monitoring with particular interest. In addition, the CPSU is very interested in the way the LCY is trying to resolve problems facing our country. The top-level party meeting held last December demonstrated that the CPSU and the LCY had something to talk about and to learn from each other. This will be discussed again when Mikhail Gorbachev visits Yugoslavia sometime this year. It should be noted that one of the goals of Shevardnadze's visit to Yugoslavia is to make preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to our country.

It is generally known that the Soviet Union and the CPSU highly appreciate Yugoslavia's efforts aimed at defusing international tensions. For its part, Yugoslavia welcomes the latest initiatives by the Soviet Union and Mikhail Gorbachev personally toward total and controlled disarmament. These are very courageous initiatives by the Soviet leader that are appreciated even by those circles in the West whose conduct is of crucial importance for controlling the arms race and achieving detente in the world.

Considering that there are no outstanding problems between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, it can be stated in advance that Shevardnadze's talks with his host, Raif Dizdarevic, and other Yugoslav officials will be successful, and will mark yet another step further toward enhancing comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Regardless of the differences in the ways of socialist development, there are no obstacles along this road.

Soviet Ties Assessed

AU182016 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Jun

[Text] At the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, is coming for an official and friendly visit. Here is Branislav Canak on the occasion:

The assessment that Yugoslav-Soviet relations are very good on the whole should be confirmed again through this visit. First of all, the visit represents the continuation of the dialogue at the high and the highest levels, which can best describe the relations of the two countries. This [word indistinct] is ensured by the consistent respect of the principles set forth in joint documents -- the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Statement of 1956. During these 30 years, the degree of adherence to these principles has set the level and quality of the relations. Namely, there were some periods when those principles were more or less deviated from, resulting in meetings and dialogues becoming less frequent.

At the same time, this is the best proof of the value and long-lasting nature of those principles. The principles woven into the joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents have meanwhile proven their universality as well, and in this way or that have found their place in the widest democratic views of modern international relations.

Having built their relations since their joint struggle against fascist enemies, together with unparalleled sacrifices in World War II, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have developed comprehensive relations. However, as both sides note, much more can be done in this respect, and Eduard Shevardnadze's visit will be an occasion for observing such opportunities more precisely.

Over a period of many years, the Soviet Union has been our first economic partner. Trade of the value of $36 billion is planned for this 5-year period, an impressive figure in every respect. However, this degree of exchange is the result of extensive factors now exhausted to a considerable degree. Therefore, the further increase in the volume of trade and in the development of economic cooperation and cooperation in general can realistically be expected only through improving relations between classical and modern higher forms of cooperation. The stimuli of reforms in the Soviet Union, especially those that could come after the forthcoming CPSU Central Committee plenum devoted to economy, should considerably contribute to a change toward new [word indistinct] of cooperation. An increased independence of Soviet enterprises and direct contacts with enterprises abroad should therefore make possible joint projects, investments, appearances in third markets, specialization, and cooperation. And, while we are talking about reforms in the Soviet Union, it is sure that Shevardnadze's visit -- considering that he is also member of the highest party leadership -- will be an occasion for Yugoslav hosts to acquaint themselves better with the trends of restructuring [Russian word "perestroyka" used]. They will also inform the prominent guest about the specificities of the present stage of the buildup of the Yugoslav self-managing socialist society.

On the other hand, one should not forget that Yugoslav and Soviet officials have always been interesting interlocutors when world events are discussed. This is understandable, because the Soviet Union is a great nuclear power and Yugoslavia is one of the most active members of the Nonaligned Movement. This visit is a good opportunity for substantial talks about the most important questions of international relations. Namely, it is a general assessment that the Soviet Union and the United States, the two most powerful nuclear forces and therefore those most responsible for the world's destiny, are now closer than ever to reaching specific agreements on limiting the arms race. Yugoslavia hails Soviet proposals and initiatives which have contributed considerably to opening dialogues and negotiations. On the other hand, after the Harare summit, the nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia, are extremely active and are engaging themselves in all questions that are of importance for the future of the mankind. Hotbeds of crises and international economic relations that are in the focus of their interest are two spheres where there is still no progress and at whose consequences nonaligned and developing countries suffer most. Therefore, there is an abundance of topics and it is in the interest of both sides to discuss them comprehensively, as this guarantees a successful exchange of views.

To all this one should add that Eduard Shevardnadze's visit will be used for working out the precise details of forthcoming visit of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Yugoslavia. Also planned is the signing of the consular convention and of the agreement on founding the Yugoslav Cultural-Information Center in Moscow.

SHIPYARD WORKERS PROTEST SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

LD182241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Rijeka, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Workers at the 3 May shipyard have sent a letter from their trade union conference to the Councils of the Trade Union Federations of Yugoslavia, Croatia, Rijeka, Opatija, and Senj expressing their deep dissatisfaction and concern regarding the situation in society and the economy.

The letter states that with unconcealed concern we are monitoring anarchic behavior and trends that are causing inestimable damage to the prestige of our self-managing socialist system, and which are not in keeping with the orientations and resolutions adopted at the congresses but which are contrary to the realization of the long-term program and socioeconomic stabilization in general. The Rijeka shipbuilders are deeply aware that work stoppages, which have recently assumed alarming proportions, are only making the already difficult economic and political situation worse. We are not convinced that these are necessary methods of the class struggle, as we ask who are the strikes against if the working class is in power?

We most seriously warn that greater understanding and more concrete actions are needed to rapidly and effectively halt long-standing negative trends. We do not need phrases and empty witticisms. We demand a clean, clearly defined, and -- to a simple worker -- comprehensible action which will present the ideas of socialism by means of social organization, morale, order, and responsibility for the duties undertaken concerning every working man.

The letter goes on to state the problems in management that are the consequence of systemic failures reflected in the shortage of working capital, in expensive domestic equipment, allocations for material expenses, and also allocations from incomes which grow faster than the domestic inflation. The production program of the 3 May shipyard is almost entirely intended for exports, but verbal orientations on the boosting of exports are not implemented, and exporters are operating at a loss due to poor management conditions. The trade union of the 3 May shipyard demands that systemic measures should ensure the payment of personal incomes that will correspond to the costs of living, and be based on results of one's labor and on insisting on responsibility of the exponents of the most responsible political functions, which means that those leaders whose serious mistakes have led to such a situation in economy and society should be dismissed, it is stated in the letter.

LCY'S RACAN DISCUSSES STATISM, LABOR PROBLEMS

LD181752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the current socioeconomic crisis many problems and contradictions have assumed much more conflicting forms than before. However, they have not emerged overnight, which makes me think that the crisis of today is no greater than it was yesterday. I do not think that the crisis is more serious just because the problems and the behavior have been discussed in a more open and clear way and because of the greater number of problems talked about in public. I do not think that the crisis is more serious just because we have a 30-day strike in Labin that we did not have in the past. We have strikes today because we failed to resolve aggravated problems and instead went on underestimating or ignoring them. This was said by Ivica Racan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, speaking about "the continuity of the crisis" in an interview to be published by RAD tomorrow.

Noting that even the working class is not monolithic and that its interests are not uniform, Racan goes on to say that the basic problem of the working class position lies in that its interests are exclusively restricted to the sphere of labor, unfortunately not to labor as an entity but to one of its aspects -- the distribution of income. Such a state of affairs suits the forces of statism and bureaucracy. In other words, it is a situation which they would like to maintain. In this connection there is evidence, Racan said, of a conflict between decentralized statism and those who are trying to reinstate statist centralization. It would be dangerous if the working class is the "loser" in this conflict or if the LC, as its vanguard, simply assumes a "flag-waving" position, because not only would the idea and practice of self-management be betrayed but a situation would be created that is conducive to a crisis in the development of socialist self-managing society.

Asked if the working class is the prisoner of statism Racan said that as a rule it is not, although occasionally it does tolerate such a situation. To illustrate this he gave the example of firms who generate a loss over a long period, that, as he put it, could not exist without statism nor could statism exist without them. They thrive on each other.

Statism has created the mechanism for taking from those who have and giving abundantly to those who have not. It is certain, however, that through no fault of its own the statist production relations draws a sector of workers into the game in such a way that they see no possibility of existing without its assistance. They know that if they were to be returned to the river of the real economy, they would not even be able to afford the water, Racan said.

Turning to the phenomenon of strikes, Racan said that many strikes reveal the real state of affairs relating to self-management and workers' decision-making on the conditions of their labor. Often the essence is crudely exposed: workers being treted like hired laborers, Racan emphasized. In such cases the worker reacts like a hired laborer, too, whether people like it or not, for he cannot do otherwise. And then his demands are radical, too: you demand a greater amount in order to get what you really need. So he demands, Racan adds, because he is not an integral part. He does not feel that existing specific policy is his own. He seeks an income from the management or the state. What does it prove that he experiences the "state" at the level of the municipality, the region, or the republic as an employer. Racan went on to explain that the worker submits his demand to the state even when he has "no specific right" to do so. For if the state can make loss-makers profitable, unproductive production productive, and low-income production high-income, then why should the worker not seek the same thing from the state in his own specific case, particularly if it involves exceptionally difficult labor conditions such as, for example, in the mines.

Replying to the comment that there are as yet no visible signs of any radial severance of the symbiosis of party and state, Racan said that differentiation is under way in the party ranks on this issue. This differentiation is, unfortunately, neither sufficiently openly articulated nor has it found its final expression.

Strong statism needs, in the ideological and class sense, weak party leadership, and not the other way around. Differentiation in the LC, which is now finding its expression in ideological differences on many important issues relating to stabilization and emerging from the crisis, is essentially the expression of fundamental differentiation at the level of party and state relations. In this connection Racan noted that he is not one of those who identify the state with statism.

On the contrary, he would like a stronger and more effective state, but at the level of protection of the socialist production relation. The LC, however, must be with the workers. Here the LC, according to Racan, finds itself confronted with a major test. It is its leading ideopolitical role which is in question, a role affirmed only in the degree to which we can emerge from the socioeconomic crisis with more socialist self-management and democrcy as its basis than we had when we got into the crisis, Ivica Racan said in an interview to RAD.

ZAGREB TU ORGANIZATION DISCUSSES STRIKES

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[Text] Zagreb, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- The spearhead of criticism and accountability must be directed against those responsible for causing the stoppages and not against those taking part in them, unless there was hostile behavior in the strikes. This was stated at today's session of the Zagreb city trade union organization.

In the first 5 months of this year Zagreb, as the strongest industrial center in the Republic, had 70 percent more work stoppages than in the same period last year. There were five times as many participants in them, or, to put it in numbers -- there were 29 stoppages in which over 7,000 workers took part, lasting a total of 345 hours.

Analyzing the causes of the stoppages, the trade union leadership assessed that 50 percent were due to the application of the so-called intervention measures, which shows that workers are not reconciled to the "temporary" and do not accept "shock therapy" as a method of action, but rather they call for constitutional guidelines and guidelines in accordance with the Law on Associated Labor, to be implemented.

The positive factor about the stoppages is that the workers are considerably critical regarding evaluating the successes of management organs, and that many things that have hitherto been concealed have come to the surface -- for instance, poor cadre policy, poor labor organization, and so on.

The members of the city trade union council stressed that in every environment where a stoppage occured there will in future be a critical examination of the accountability of all subjects in associated labor, from the executive committee to the management structures, especially in work organizations where stoppages are repeated, in order that these structures should not continue receiving the "green light" for following the mandate or even go off to higher posts.

BRIEFS

AIDS PATIENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA -- According to an official report, there were 11 AIDS patients in Yugoslavia before 30 May. In addition to this, 531 people had a positive sero-test, which means that antibodies to HIV, and AIDS virus, have been found in their blood but that, although the virus has been detected, these people have not shown any signs of the disease. [Excerpt] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 87 p 8 AU]